PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,369.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	*STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
28th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	......	—
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	......	—
11th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	—
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	......	......
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	......	......
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route.*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. „
NERA	5,533	Schmitz	22nd May „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"CITY OF LONDON."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS by the above Steamer are requested to SEND their HEAVY BAGGAGE to the BALLARD PIER, not later than 3 p. m. on MONDAY, March 23rd, and their CABIN BAGGAGE by 9 A. M. on TUESDAY, March 24th, all distinctly marked with port of destination.

MEDICAL INSPECTION has been arranged for 12-30 P. M., on March 24th, at BALLARD PIER.

Passengers are WARNED that unless the above instructions are attended to, the Company cannot be responsible for any inconvenience or loss caused by their non-compliance.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Ellerman Lines, Limited,
Bombay, 17th March, 1908.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	.	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	22nd July	5th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 30th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 26th Mar.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 27th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Mar., calling at Verawal, Mengrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 28th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
23rd March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forestl	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	28th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5835	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	26th Mar, 1908,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th Mar 08.
CASTALIA	...	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „
CASTALIA	...	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	27th March
KAUZLER	3000	Michelsen	6th April
*REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	17th „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Kauzler will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1908.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles		
6-cylinder Napier car...	...	£ 60 11 10½
4-cylinder British car ...	...	£156 16 8
6-cylinder Foreign car ...	...	£136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best *i.e.* over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE FAMOUS ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

TO-NIGHT TWO SHOWS.

FIRST SHOW 7 TO 8-30 (S. T.)

When the famous film of London Zoological garden 2,500ft. long shall be exhibited. The Spectator shall feel as if he is actually visiting the same garden.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Special Benefit Night Second Show shall commence from 9-30 (S.T.), under the Patronage of His Highness the Aga Khan when a specially selected double programme shall be exhibited and the proceeds shall be given in aid of the Anjuman-i-Islam School.

SPECIAL PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box of 6 Chairs	Rs. 18	Each Chair	Rs. 3
First Class	„ 2	Second Class	„ 1-8
Third Class	As. 12	Fourth Class	As. 8

Full prices for Soldiers, Sailors and Children. Complimentary Tickets should not be used at this Show.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c. HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sweaters (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c. THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST

Most Central Position.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WHY DO YOU BUY LIPTONS TEA?

Because whenever you drink it, you are satisfied that it is the Best THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

YELLOW	LABEL...	1 Re. 2 As.
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If you buy a REMINGTON

your writing machine will always have a recognized market value which you can count as an asset.

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REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.
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NEW YORK, LONDON, and all Large Towns.
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000,
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	35 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 4	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£39,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

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AGENTS:
T. H. MOORE & Co,
42/46, Church Gate Street.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class for Children of Ladies, is also held of Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "A" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

STEPHEN P. LUDBROOK, L. D. S., England, DENTAL SURGEON, will be at MAHABLESHWAR during April and May, for consultation. ADDRESS—THE FOUNTAINS HOTEL.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, held on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1908, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn :—

No. 2. Caroline A. M. Sangster, Rose Sangster, Edith Sangster, Amy Sarah Sangster and Annie Sangster.

Nos. 25, 125, 131, 215, 224, 236, 324 and 415. The Secretary Standard Life Assurance Company, Bombay

No. 434.—Messrs Edulji Dinshaw, Framji Cooverji Mody and others.

and it is hereby notified that the above-named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st April, 1908.

By Order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
MANAGER and SECRETARY,
Karachi Port Trust.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 20TH MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

'BELLA VISTA' OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1908, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time), to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Spinn. & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.

Bombay, 20th March, 1908.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 24th March, 1908, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
SECRETARY.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY COAL, B. B. AND C. I. RY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1908, at his Office, at Church Gate Street, Bombay, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following lots of COUNTRY COAL :—

Month of delivery.	Sea borne coal f.o.c. Bombay Tons.	Rail borne coal at pits mouth. Tons.
January 1909	15,000	8,000
February "	1,5000	8,000
March "	15,000	8,000
April "	15,000	8,000
May "	15,000	8,000
June "		8,000
July "		8,000
August "		8,000
September "	15,000	8,000
October "	15,000	8,000
Nov. "	15,000	8,000
Dec. "	15,000	8,000

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and free from Dust, Shale, Stone, Earth or other impurities and also from dampness and must be suitable for Loco. purposes.

Tender forms may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 each.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and will exercise the option of accepting any Tender in whole or in part.

A. D. G. SHELLEY.
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

BOMBAY, MARCH, 1908.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S

"CIGARETTES DE LUXE"

Are the **Best**, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),

BOMBAY.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

FOR SALE.—A pair of good PICTURES "La Surprise" and "Une la Surprise," well mounted and framed, measuring 36" by 24". Price Rs. 40. Open to a reasonable offer. May be seen at any time by applying to Box No. 864, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PRACTICAL BOOKS FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

	Rs.	as.
Cow Keeping in India. By Isa Tweed. Illustrated	4	8
Handbook on Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea Fowls, Pea Fowls, Pigeons and Rabbits. By Isa Tweed. Illustrated	3	8
Cows in India and Poultry: Their Care and Management. By Mrs. James	2	8
A. B. C. Guide to Rearing Poultry in India. Containing valuable information on everything appertaining to poultry-keeping in India. By J. W. Collett	2	0
A. B. C. Guide to Breeding Canaries in India. By Mr. J. W. Collett	2	0
Shortt's Indian Cattle. A Manual of Indian Cattle and Sheep. Their Breeds, Management and Diseases. By John Shortt, M.D. ...	2	8
The British Dog Abroad. His Points, Management, Disease, etc. By M. A. W. ...	2	0
Indian Notes about Dogs. Their Disease and Treatment. By Major C.	1	8
The Disease of Dogs. Their Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment. By Hugh Dalziel ...	0	14
Indian Horse Notes. By Major O	2	0
Notes on Stables Management. By Vety. Capt. J. A. Nunn	1	8
Training and Horse Management in India. With Hindustani Vocabulary. By M. Horace Hayes	6	0
The Indian Ready Reckoner and Table Book of Commercial and Household Calculations. By C. D.	4	8
Memsahib's Cookery Book. By Carrie Cutcrewe.	6	0
Memsahib's Book of Cakes, Biscuits, etc. By Carrie Cutcrewe	2	0
Everyday Menus for India. By W. S. Burke. With Hindustani Vocabulary	3	0
Wyverm's Indian Cookery Book. Being a new and revised edition of culinary jottings for Madras. A treaties on reformed cookery for Anglo-Indians	3	8
Indian Cookery "General" for Young Housekeepers. By an Anglo-Indian	2	8
Dainty Cookery for the Home. By Mrs. Margaret. Containing English, American and Indian Dishes	3	0
Birch's Management of Children in India ...	7	14
The Farm Manual. By Major A. C. Williams and Major D. J. Meagher	10	0
The Indian Amateur Dairy-Farm. By Landolieus	6	0
A Short Treatise on Poultry-keeping in India. By R. E. M.	0	12

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own case, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS .... " 15,050,000

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Changchung
Chefoo
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Lyons
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Nagasaki
Newchwang
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LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

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CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
Governor of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

"HIS HOUSE IN ORDER."

Record run at the Comedy Theatre.
PINERO'S MASTERPIECE,

W. W. JACOB'S SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMEDY.

Wed., March 25.—"The Beauty and the Barge.
Which ran three years at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

Thursday, 26.—George Alexander's Latest London Success.
JOHN GLADE'S HONOUR.

Friday, 27.—The Screamingly funny Farcical Comedy.
ARE YOU A MASON.

Saturday, 28.—Sir A. Conan Doyles Powerful Play.
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Record run at the Lyceum, London.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-30 P.M.
Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Seats can now be booked.

THE CORNISH PIXIE.

ON THE MAIDAN.

LAST WEEK IN BOMBAY.

On View daily from 6 till 10-30 P.M.

For AFTERNOON At Homes please apply to—
Capt. JACK NEVILLE,
Prince of Wales Hotel.

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Selections from Mendelssohn's

"ELIJAH"

will be given on
MONDAY, MARCH 30th, at 9-30 P. M.

SOLOISTS :

Miss PROCTER, Miss SHEPHARD, Mr. G. E. THOMAS, Mr. G. F. HILL.

CONDUCTOR : Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Prices of admission : Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

Please Read This!

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT,

From Babu Devi Prasad, *Jitoura*.—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel. Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri*.—"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial Catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bed-time only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayn's Expectorant* and with good immediate results ; but it always causes headache and drowsiness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effect, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Loop Line, E. I. R. *Rampur Haut*.—"Sir, will you kindly despatch by V. P. P., on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of 'Balsamic Expectorant Drops.'

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

From T. E. Spencer, Esq., *Benares*.—"An old man bought one bottle of your medicine called 'Balsamic Expectorant' and it did him much good. I have got lots of medicine for him from the hospital, but none of them have given him the relief that yours has."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most Powerful and Elegant

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.

also English-made

MOTOR GOGGLES.

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

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Opposite General Post Office.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

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THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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PURE GREEN which is specially adapted for use in INDIA, the colour being restful to the eyes, and sight-preserving. This Paper is made of Pure Cotton, free from arsenic, and very Absorbent. The surface is pleasant to the hand, and will not fluff. The only Blotting for Tropical use ; but be sure it has our Registered Watermark—

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Re. 1-8 per QUIRE.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36 ; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)

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Can be obtained from
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE *Bombay Gazette.*

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It reaches every City, Town and Village.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

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Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.

DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST MOTOR TYRES & TUBES

Of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
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BOMBAY.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretaries,
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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

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Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

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BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-country.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN experienced Parsi is open to ENGAGEMENT as Agent or Manager for purchase of cotton or seeds, up-country ; or as BOOK-KEEPER or HEAD CLERK. Apply Box No. 701, care of this Paper.

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HOW to ECONOMISE.—Reduce your Gharry hire by investing in a Bicycle. HILL SAWYER and Co., Medows Street, have received a large consignment of BRITISH BUILT CYCLES which they offer for Rs. 90. Address, Medows Street, Bombay.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TO LET.—"MATILDA" building, next to Victoria Gardens, comfortable airy house, with Verandahs all round, good gardens, suitable for Europeans, Apply to Mr. PERCY, Jacob Sassoon Mill.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11.6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

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VALUABLE AGENCY.—The Automatic Knitting Machine Co. Ltd., 83 Southwark St., London, Eng., are prepared to receive applications from responsible firms for Agencies in Districts where they are not represented. Best and Cheapest Knitting Machine obtainable of the Company's own Manufacture. (See large advt.) Write as above, Dept. "B. G. A."

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WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD : last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs 12 per annum inclusive of Postage.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line : Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

POLO PONIES, the property of Commander CLIFTON BROWN, R. N., whose Ship is leaving Bombay for Ceylon :

I "Cyprus," B. A. G., Aged.........Rs. 1,500
II "Shikari," B. A. H., Aged..........Rs. 1,500
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Nos. I and II played in winning team, Belgaum Tournament, and in Poona Junior Tournament, 1907. No. III played in Tournaments at Ambala, and is a very good Ladies' hack and goes in harness. Only sold owing to owner leaving Bombay. Open to offers. May be seen and tried.

For particulars apply to—
MANAGERS, Wellington Mews, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

A FREDOON & CO'S LADIES DEPARTMENT

is being removed to the OLD PLACE, Alice Buildings, from 1st April.

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES'

Dress Materials—Muslins, Voiles, &c., will be disposed off without reservation at ridiculously Low Prices.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

STEEL WIRE ROPES AND MANILA ROPES

STOCKED IN ALL SIZES.

Immediate Delivery.

Apply to—

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
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LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, attend to all their wants.

☛ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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The Rates to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence ; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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Each succeeding line. 0-8

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second do.	" 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	" 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	" 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OVERLAND SUMMARY

POST FREE

	Town.	Post
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 23.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
20 Packages Sovs half Sovs and Gold Coin and Rupees	Rs. 61 802	Jeddah	Firozi	Sundry Importers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [23RD MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 13¼ lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 27/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7/8d. for demand Bank Bills at which there has been a trifling enquiry. One Bank, for Cash, offered to sell demand at 1s. 3 29/32d. but withdrew after placing a fair amount. Bills remain very scarce and all Banks are willing to buy at 1s. 4 1/16d. 3 months' sight. Calcutta rates are higher than those ruling here and this has tended to support our market. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	168 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	139 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	186 3/4

Government Paper.

The market opened to-day at 95⅞ ready and 95 13/16 for the settlement. Early in the day the ready rate moved up 1/16 the market closing as under. Owing to the death of an old and highly esteemed member of the local Stock Exchange business in the Government Paper market was suspended at noon. Advices from Calcutta give that market as firmer at 95 15/16 ready and 96⅛ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95-12
1st Settlement...	" 95-13

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1/16 down at 25⅛ ready and 25⅛ for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1/8 down at 55¼. Locally the market opened at 66 3/16 ex-duty but the bears began to take their profits and their buying continued up to 66 9/16 ex-duty. Forward rates have also advanced and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	66	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	66	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady. The near approach of the Broach settlement is absorbing all interest, and the fight between "bears" and "bulls" will be carried to the bitter end. Quotations for good Broach are what each party thinks they should be. Considerable tenders have been made and are being taken up. In the meanwhile the market for good Broach is irregular. For April delivery there are sellers of fine Broach at Rs. 256. In other descriptions there is little doing but Khamgaum, Akola keeps steady. Bengals are easier.

In ready Broach a fair business has been done, but for other styles the enquiry has been limited.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	264	March
" " ...	256	April
Good M. G. Broach ...	Nominal	March
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	210	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	204	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	192	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	188	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	182	May
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	169/70	March
Good Westerns ...	219	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	239	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·36	5·36	5·37	5·37	5·35
+01	+01	+01	+02	+01

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·30	5·25	5·19	5·17
+01	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm and prices are advancing, but there is little business doing at the advance. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	8	5	0	B. T.
April-May ...	"	8	12	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

This market is also firmer, but business is on a limited scale. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May	Rs.	9	8	0	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat "	"	10	2	0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Muggy ...	Rs.	54	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	Rs.	57	8	0

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... Rs. 11 0 0 R. T.

Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed :—

Ready ...	Rs.	31	8	0
April-May ...	"	32	8	0

Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 7 0

Tone—Firm and advancing.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May... ... " 6 1 6 R. T

Tone—Firmer.

The Share market is closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours, ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	5,950	bales
Wheat ...	13,887	cwts.
Linseed ...	2,029	"
Rapeseed ...	2,969	"
Gingellyseed ...	3,863	"
Poppyseed ...	nil	
Groundnuts ...	229	"
Castorseed ...	7,058	"
Rice ...	1,226	"
Myrabollans ...	3,187	"
Cottonseed ...	7,435	"
Mowraseed ...	428	"
Gram ...	211	"
Joowar ...	636	"
Maize ...	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 20th March, 1908, as compared with the statement of 14th March, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 14. Rs.	Mar. 20. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	38,84,847	48,97,919
Public Deposits at Branches ...	73,83,190	75,49,434
Other Deposits ...	8,02,20,464	8,01,06,556
Post Bills ...	16,474	16,474
Sundries ...	20,52,845	20,93,739
Rs. ..	11,29,97,830	11,43,64,122
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,29,73,483	1,29,63,503
Other authorised Securities ...	19,21,457	21,59,418
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,64,61,114	2,60,73,098
Loans do. do. do.	2,16,80,974	2,25,29,597
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,13,27,560	2,04,95,924
Dead Stock ...	3,81,941	3,81,941
Stamps ...	5,236	5,87
Bullion ...	4,28,713	3,99,451
Balances with other Banks ...	8,12,589	9,86,330
Sundries ...	1,71,697	1,73,346
Cash ...	2,83,83,084	2,83,46,335
	11,29,97,830	11,43,64,122

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PEARSON—March 13, at Karachi, the wife of E. A. Pearson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ABBOTT—McCORKINDALE—March 19, at St. Andrew's Church, Dera Ghazi Khan, by the Rev. W. L. Mayer, Capt. S. H. Lee Abbott to Grace Eddy McCorkindale.

DEATH.

HAWKINS—March 4, at Secunderabad, Edith Maud, the dearly loved wife of Percy Hawkins, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 2-44m., 3-45a.; Low water, 8-50m., 9-20a.

H. E. the Governor's return from Kolhapur, Victoria Terminus, 10-50 a.m.

Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court.

Byculla Club, adjourned half-yearly general meeting, 10 p. m.

Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company 9-30 p. m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h. a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h.a.m. Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. The Finlay Mills, Chartered Bank Buildings, 2-30 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Camballa Hill, 10 a. m. Society for the Protection of Children in India, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 6-15 p. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 3-31m., 4-57a.; Low water, 9-45m., 10-48a.

Thursday, March 26.—Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, 10 Forbes Street, 4-30 p. m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. European General Hospital Endowment Fund, Port Trust offices, 6 p.m. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 4-34m., 6-26a. Low water, 10-58m.

Friday, March 27.—Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Oriental Buildings, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 6-7m., 7-58a. Low water, 1-3m., 0-42 a.

Saturday, March 28.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. J. N. Petit Institute, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 7-47m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-23m., 2-6a.

Sunday, March 29.—4th Sunday of Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets. 6h. 52m. High water 9-5m., 9-53a. Low water, 3-24m., 3-10a.

Monday, March 30.—Bombay Philharmonic Society, Selections from Mendelssohn's Elijah, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best shall come back to you.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "China" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. on Thursday the 26th current.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 31st current. Letters &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, Ismail Musa, a hack victoria driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from evidence that as a carriage, called for a gentleman was approaching Green's Restaurant, the accused in his anxiety to secure the fare, drove his carriage so fast that it collided with the other victoria, bearing the horse down. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

STABBING HIS MONEY-LENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Meyers charged Khudabux, a Julai, with stabbing another Julai named Garebulla. The evidence showed that the accused had borrowed Rs. 5 from the complainant's mother about 5 months ago. As he would not return the money she went to the accused and demanded the money. The accused, it is alleged, assaulted the woman which irritated the complainant and the latter struck the accused who in return took out a knife and made several wounds on the complainant's person, and he was removed to the hospital. The accused was remanded until his recovery.

DISHONEST BANK PEON.—On the 11th instant a peon in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was entrusted with currency notes to the extent of Rs. 2,000 and was told to take the money to the registering clerk as the notes were to be forwarded to a constituent up-country. The peon has been absent since the next day. On the 19th instant the Bank received a reminder from the constituent whom the money should have been sent. Inquiries were made and it was then discovered that the money was not given to the registration clerk and that the peon had absconded. Mr. Hughes, Manager of the Bank informed the police of this and the latter succeeded in tracing one note of Rs. 100 out of those given to the peon. It was given to a goldsmith from whom the peon had purchased a silver ornament. The peon is not yet found.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Karsan Raghoji and Chagan Kesavji were charged with the theft of a piece of satin, the property of one Nemidas Kalianji. The evidence showed that last Saturday the two accused went to complainant's shop, and asked to see different samples of cloth in his shop. Eventually they asked for some embroidery and as the complainant went inside to get it, they picked up a piece of satin and the second accused concealed it under his dhotar. This was noticed by a neighbour who called the attention of the complainant; and the accused were arrested. The accused, who had previous convictions, were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, of which one month was to be solitary imprisonment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Telephus	F Hains
Overture	The Sicilian Vespers	Verdi
Serenade	In this hour of Softened Splendour	Pensuti
Grand Selection from Opera Tannhauser		Wagner
Valse	Petite Annonce	R Berger
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland	Rubins
Polka	Retour Des Champs	Waldteufel

COWS IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The wheels of authority seem to grind very slowly. More than ten days ago a complaint was made to the police as to the annoyance caused to the residents of Military Square by the milching of cows and buffaloes on the public road, yet the nuisance is not abated. An Inspector turned up three days ago for enquiry and has started the theory that because the cows and buffaloes cannot be milched elsewhere or anywhere they ought to be milched on the public road to the annoyance of anybody.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Before the examination of witnesses, the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, the Advocate-General, said that the evidence led by the plaintiff was entirely inconsistent with the allegations in the plaint and a great deal of time was taken about "Ashnasharees" The only footing on which the plaintiff had claimed a share in the offerings was that they belong to the family which supply the Imams, subsequent to the 7th and the Imams upto 48. It was childish now to say that they did not believe in the Imams. An unrevealed Imam could mean only one thing, that he is a descendant of Adam. He submitted that the evidence given by the last four witnesses regarding their being Ashnasharees was irrelevant to the pleadings and it would be very harsh on the other members of the family to drag them into expenses or questions with which they had nothing to do in the case.

Mr. Branson, on behalf of the fourth and sixth defendants, supported the application. Mr. Branson said that the plaintiffs were embarking on an investigation which had nothing to do with the pleadings. If the plaintiffs were allowed to go on in the manner they have begun there would be no end of this litigation and the expenses would be enormous.

Mr. Padshah for the seventh and eighth defendants, the sons of Akbar Shah, also supported the application.

Mr. Inverarity on behalf of Aga Khan contended that first of all allegations and charges had been made against his client. They were irrelevant to the enquiry. Still as they had chosen to make this case a vehicle of showing their spite in this manner he could not help it. He wanted to have an opportunity of meeting those allegations and charges so recklessly made, though he admitted that the matter was wholly irrelevant to the case. He would not object to any evidence which his learned friend might choose to bring for the purpose of proving the charges against the Aga Khan, who had been called an abettor of murders. He claimed his right to answer those charges as fully as he could. He submitted that false charges have been made against his client.

The Judge: Then I must go on with the enquiry.

Mr. Inverarity: Yes, my Lord. I claim a right to go on. I quite admit that it is the plaintiffs who will cut their throats by making such charges. They have departed from the plaint. This departure would alone show that their case was false. Secondly we have conclusive proofs that their allegations are untrue and absolutely inconsistent with everything that was said in the old Aga Khan's suit. They simply made these charges that Hassan Ali was a hypocrite for the purpose of alienating, as they think, the followers of Aga Khan from him. I say that their case is entirely unture and a great deal of time is taken up by these false charges.

His Lordship said that he pointed out long ago that the evidence was absolutely inconsistent with the plaint and he had suggested that it should be amended. Still his Lordship would like Mr. Bahadurji to consider it and if Mr. Bahadurji wished it, he was ready to give him time.

Mr. Bahadurji submitted that it was too late to raise all these objections. His freind Mr. Inverarity was prepared to go on and so was he. With regard to the other defendants it seemed to him that they were now beginning to feel the pinch of expenses and he did not want to keep them in Court. They could retire. The plaint he admitted was not expressly clear, but the matter was one in which it was absolutely neccessary to bring the evidence as to the faith of the family.

The Judge: Why?

Mr. Bahadurji said that his case was that Aga Khan was not an Imam but a Moorshed. He was an Imam in the sense of a Moorshed and not in the sense of the twelve Imams. Every witness had said that the whole of the family of Aga Khan was held sacred by the Khojas and not Aga Khan only, as was alleged. Aga Khan was held sacred as being the head of the family and for no other reason.

His Lordship asked Mr. Bahadurji how long this case would last. Mr. Bahadjuri said he intended to call some witnesses and his examination-in-chief would last for a week.

Mr. Scott said that Mr. Bahadurj's defence was that the plaint was not so clear as it ought to be. If that was so, he should amend it.

Mr. Bahadurji :—You are late with regard to this objection.

The Advocate-General :—Better late than never.

His Lordship said that from the beginning of Koochukshah's evidence he said that the evidence was not reconcilable with the first two paragraphs of the plaint and the pleadings, and he then thought that an early objection would be taken but he was sorry to say that no such objection was taken at the time. The matter, however, was very important and he would give his judgment on it the next day.

Mrs. Kenny was then cross-examined by Mr Inverarity.

You said that Shah Bibi asked you to write one telegram for her? I mentioned two telegrams.

You said only one telegram? I think I said two telegrams.

You said only one? I don't remember now, one or two.

What is the date of the telegram? I don't remember the date.

Is that the first telegram? Yes.

It that written before or after the sentence passed on Jiva? After the sentence.

How long after? It might be a week after.

Is that the first time you see Shah Bibi after the sentence was passed? I went to see her.

This question was repeated and witness said "I do not remember."

Had you ever been asked to write any telegrams to her before? I cannot remember.

Mr. Acworth had been to Poona when you wrote that telegram? I think he came down after.

How long after? I cannot say.

You have kept a copy of the telegram? Yes.

You wrote the copy on a telegraphic form or ordinary piece of paper? On an ordinary piece of paper.

Why did you keep a copy? To show to my husband.

Where was your husband at the time? He was in Dublin.

You sent a copy of the telegram? Yes.

Where was the telegram addressed? I do not know. Shah Bibi sent it.

Who wrote the address on the telegram? I do not know.

When was the second telegram sent; how long after the first? I cannot say.

No idea? I have no idea.

Where was that telegram addressed? I do not know did.

Why did you keep a copy of the second telegram? To show to my husband.

What was written in that telegram? It was written that Shah Bibi had already engaged Mr. Acworth and so she could not change counsel.

Did you write a third telegram? I do not know.

Make copy of any other telegram? No.

You kept copies of two telegrams? Yes. I kept one or two before the trial.

After trial you kept copies of only two? Yes.

Did you write those telegrams before the trial? Yes.

Then why did you say you don't remember having written any telegrams before trial? I got a bit mixed up.

Mixed up with what? With these telegrams.

When were these two sent? The first was sent after Hassum Shah's death.

How long after the death of Hassum Shah? I don't remember.

How long before the trial? I do not know.

What was written in the first telegram that you wrote before the trial? After Hassum Shah's death I sent a telegram to Mr. Kenny announcing the murder.

Is that in your own name? Yes.

To the further questions put witness said that in the second telegram she meant that Aga Khan had sent a telegram. She did not write any telegram before the trial.

Did you write any for Shah Bibi before the trial? I wrote one telegram.

When was it? It was shortly after Hassum Shah's death.

How long after? A few days after his death.

What did you write? I wrote that the cause of the murder was unknown.

Did you keep a copy of that telegram? Yes.

Continuing witness said that these were the three copies of the telegrams sent and these were only the three copies showed to her husband.

Did you address any of these three telegrams? No.

Did you send any of these three telegrams? No.

You have not seen these telegrams after the addresses had been filled in? No.

Or after they have been signed by the sender? No.

To the further questions, witness said that she did not know if she was ever asked to send a wire to Mr. Acworth. She saw Mr. Acworth when Shah Bibi was instructing him. She did not remember the day when Shah Bibi saw Mr. Acworth. She could not explain why there was no entry in the bill of costs of Messrs. Little and Co. She did not remember from where the Aga Khan had sent the first telegram. She did not take a copy of it, nor did she take a copy of the address. She could not say how long after the first that the second telegram was received from Aga Khan. These were the only two telegrams received after the trial. There were two received from Aga Khan before the trial. In the first, Aga Khan had wired enquiring for the cause of the murder. She had taken copy of this telegram to her husband. Her husband returned to Bombay by the end of 1898.

After you showed copies of these telegrams why do you keep them? They were kept accidentally.

When did you next see them? I did not see them again.

Continuing witness said that she destroyed them and did not see them again. It was by accident that she had destroyed them. She did not remember if her husband had told her that Aga Khan was very much cut up at this murder.

After your husband had left Aga Khan's service, he had an angry correspondence with him? I believe so.

He thought he had not been well treated by Aga Khan? I have heard it. You had better ask about it to my husband.

The angry correspondence went down to the year 1905? I don't remember.

The Judge :—What was it about?

The Witness.—I think it is about a bonus.

That is all you know about it? Yes.

It is over 9 years that you read these telegrams? Yes.

The witness was re-examined by Mr. Bahadurji.

Have you any doubt in your mind that these telegrams were received from Aga Khan? Yes.

Have you any reason to believe that the telegrams were sent by Shah Bibi to Aga Khan? I believe they were sent.

Continuing, witness said that she was destroying many receipted bills and other papers. The telegrams were with them and they were destroyed. She took these papers to Madras and while they were leaving Madras, she destroyed those papers and the telegrams. It was about 3 years ago.

The next witness examined by Mr. Bahadurji was Mr. John Kenny.

What are you at present? I am doing nothing at present.

Since last June, the dissolution of my partnership with Messrs. Fett and Co, I have not been doing anything.

Continuing witness said that prior to 1898, he was the Tutor and Secretary to the present Aga Khan. For about 10 years he was so employed. In August 1898, he was in Dublin; Aga Khan was in London then. Witness was then his Secretary. He had heard of the death of Hassum Shah. He knew it from a telegram which he received from his wife. He then wrote to H. H. The Aga Khan asking him to return to India though it would spoil their holiday. He did not know if any telegrams passed between Aga Khan and the members of the family, but he was shown copies of the telegrams by his wife when he returned to India. He came to India because he was sent here by Aga Khan on some business. He was told by the Aga Khan to call on the mother of the murdered boy, to express his sympathy and to ask her not to move further up in the appeal, for H. H. Aga Khan himself would come to India. He did not carry this massage.

The Judge :—Why not?

The witness. After I had seen copies of the telegrams asking that Mr. Aun Ali should be engaged, I thought it better not to take the Aga Khan's message to her.

Continuing witness said he read all the copies of all the telegrams. He remembered the contents of only one, but his memory was refreshed by the reports in the papers and the conversation he had, but he cannot swear to them. The telegram he remembered was the one in which Aga Khan wired that Aun Ali should be engaged as the counsel for Shah Bibi. He did not give the message to the lady because he thought the lady would be offended.

Why do you say that the lady would be offended? This question was objected to and his Lordship ruled it as irrelevant.

He informed Aga Khan that he did not carry his message to Shah Bibi by a letter. He could not remember when that letter was written, but it was very shortly after he arrived.

Mr. Bahadurji :—I call upon my friend to produce that letter.

Mr. Inverarity :—We cannot produce it. We had no notice of it.

Mr. Bahadurji :—We shall soon serve a notice.

Continuing witness said, in January 1899 he severed his connection with Aga Khan. He said there was an angry correspondence between him and the Aga Khan, after the service. Prior to his leaving service he had returned all the correspondence to Aga Khan.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

As a matter of fact you did not keep all the letters that Aga Khan had wrote to you? I did not keep. I returned them to Aga Khan.

Did you keep a list of the letters you returned? No.

Continuing witness said he returned all the letters he had. He kept a copy of the testimonial given to him by Aga Khan. From that testimonial he believed that Aga Khan had a high opinion of him. He said there was no work and that put an end to his Secretaryship. That was after he returned to India. On his retirement he was presented by Aga Khan with Rs. 5,500 as a bonus and he had signed the receipt for it under a protest.

The Judge :—What was your pay?

Witness :—My pay was Rs. 500 a month with house and carriage allowances, allowance for one coachman and two syces.

Continuing witness said that there was an arrangement between himself and the Aga Khan that all private letters written by each party should be returned. He believed that the Aga Khan had returned all such letters. It was with his approval that his solicitors kept copies of Aga Khan's letters.

Was it with your approval that copies of such correspondence was given to the plaintiff's counsel and to defendants 9 to 14 in this case? I do not remember.

Continuing witness said that Aga Khan had sent him a present of £350 and that as a result of the correspondence he had been paid Rs. 15,000. He did not ask Aga Khan's consent to publish these letters. Aga Khan was very much cut up at Cassum Shah's murder. After this he did not meet Aga Khan for about 10 years.

Here the private letters which Aga Khan had written to the witness and several other letters were put in, among which there were letters expressing Aga Khan's abhorrence at the murder, at the conduct of of the Brahmin assessors in Poona in discharging Jiva and his great sympathy for Shah Bibi, also Messrs. Payne and Co's letter, on behalf of Aga Khan to Mr. Kenny's solicitor unreservedly withdrawing the imputations made in the letters of 10th October 1901 and 27th June 1905 in which Messrs. Payne and Co., had been instructed to repeat their client's assurance that no statements in these letters were intended to hurt Mr. Kenny's feelings or to cast any slur on his character or to annoy or to harm his character or reputation.

Continuing witness said he was in Dublin when he received the letter of the 11th September, but he did not know whether his Soliciters had taken a copy of the letter. He said he cannot suggest that Aga Khan was the instigator of the murder and that Aga Khan wanted to screen Jiva. He was with Aga Khan at the time of Jengir Shah's murder. Aga Khan appeared very much affected by it and witness found him in a state of excitement. He cannot swear that Aga Khan had asked him to tell Shah Bibi to be moderate nor could he say at this distance of time whether the oral instructions were the same as those of the written instructions conveyed to him. Regarding the telegrams witness said he had read them nine years ago. Witness did not remember that Aga Khan had shown him letters which he had received from Shamsuddin regarding the murder. He had also letters from his wife on the subject. He said that in addition to his pay, an allowance was also given him to pay the premium of his insurance.

The witness was re-examined by Mr. Bahadurji.

Have you got a clear memory with regard to the oral instructions, apart from the instructions contained in the letter? Yes.

To the further questions witness said that he accepted the amount of Rs. 5,500 under protest and he had written to Aga Khan about it. He cannot say if that letter was returned to him by Aga Khan. There was no arrangement that copies of letters should be returned. On more than one occasion Aga Khan promised him that he would pay him the bonus.

Before the next witness was examined Mr. Inverarity applied for a rule that witnesses should be asked to confine their evidences to what they know from personal knowledge.

Mr. Bahadurji said he never heard such a procedure in his life and submitted it was a most improper suggestion.

His Lordship ruled that it was impossible to grant such a rule.

The witness examined was Malek Taj Begum.

Examined by Mr. Bahadurji witness said that she was the daughter of Jalal Shah, and widow of Zainul-abedin. She and her husband occupied the same floor which her father had occupied. After her brother's marriage, she went to live in the second floor where Hassan Ali used to live. She continued to live there.

Did you ever go to Poona? I always go there. I have a house there.

Do you occupy a whole house or portion? I occupy the whole house which was built for me.

Do you occupy that house now, when you go to Poona? Yes

Did you and your husband get any allowance in cash? Yes, Rs. 400 per month.

The Judge: Each or for both?

The witness: For both.

How did you happen to receive that allowance? As members of the family we were entitled to this allowance.

Continuing witness said she was not present in fixing her allowance, but her husband was present on the occasion. On the death of her husband, the same amount of allowance was continued to her. As a member of the family of Shah Hassan Ali she was entitled to her allowance as a matter of right and it was not correct to say it was given as a matter of favour.

Have you heard of the release which Shamsuddin Shah had passed to Aga Khan? Yes, I have heard it from the wife of my brother.

With reference to the allowances, witness said that it was the custom that members of the family should be given allowances, expenses for food, carriage and wages for servants, medical attendance and all kinds of comforts. If a member of the family gets married expenses are paid out of the Dufterkhana. If a member dies, the funeral expenses are paid from the family money in Dufterkhana. Witness has two sons and a daughter, all of them are unmarried, her eldest son Bagar Shah, is now in London. Witness said that it was five years since her allowances had been stopped. The properties left by Hassan Ali Shah came into the possession of Ali Shah. There was no division or partition of property among the heirs.

The Judge: Have you any personal knowledge about this division of property?

The witness: I have never heard of any such division.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET CASE.

IN the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justic Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justic Beaman, the Bombay Parsi Panchayet properties and funds case between Sir D. M. Petit and six others, and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, President, and his four co trustees, was further proceeded with, when Mr. Strangman concluded the remaining part of his address for the trustees.

Counsel said he would now speak of what the Parsis of Bombay thought in former years about conversions, and about children had by Parsis from alien women. Adjudication was proposed in 1826 of the cases of one Navla, and Edalji N. Palkhiwala regarding an alien woman, and an issue by an alien woman; inquiries were made at the instance of persons, who had complained about the matters. In a document of 10th December 1828, written to Sorabji Ratanji Patel in Poona, from Wadiaji Hormasji Bomonji, Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy, and others in Bombay, it was stated, among other things, "you shall not give permission to invest with the sacred shirt, the child by a woman of alien creed." In a note at the bottom of a document, dated 12th November 1828, attached to a document, dated 10th December 1828, from Wadia Nowroji Jamshedji to Framji Cowasji Banaji and Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, the Wadiaji took them to task for speaking a good deal about outside children; but not doing anything at all in the case of persons, arbitarily doing what they liked without their permission. Such arbitary persons should be taken to task: whoever came to ask for permission, should not be prevented. If permission was to be given, it should be to all. If they wanted to prevent, they should prevent all. Mr. Framji Banaji's observations on these were, that laymen and priests would not be free from sin in keeping open such acts of shamelessness to be found in the Zoroastrian community. Parsi people invested their children by alien woman with the sacred insignia of Sudreh, and even got them married in the Zoroastrian community. There were several matters on which, owing to the faults of the leaders of the Anjuman, no definite course could be adopted; as out of hostility towards each other, such matters were kept behind. The evil had grown much; unless stopped in time, it would not be considered wrong. When any male Zoroastrian was seen with an alien female, he should be excommunicated, and when he died, his body should not be allowed to be deposited in the Towers. A meeting should be called to think over the matter. On Shravan Vad 8th Sumvat 1886, dated 11th August 1830, and on Parsi roj 14th, month 11th, year 1299 Yeadezardi, the Anjuman met, consisting of great and small, and rich and poor. Children by alien women already admitted into Zoroastrianism were allowed; but no such child, it was resolved, should be taken in future. By the recognition of such children, as lawful, much harm had been caused to the Zoroastrian religion; therefore, all must act according to the resolutions, which were now recorded in the books of the Panchayet. Copies of these should be distributed to all the Zoroastrians; letters should be written in the name of the Anjuman to the Parsi leaders in the Mofussil, to put a stop against the practice of investing, or marrying, such children, and allowing their bodies to be deposited in the Towers. Should any priest or laymen go against the resolution, he should be excommunicated, and should be otherwise punished at the pleasure of the Anjuman. If any one kept such children in his house, his whole house should be excommunicated; no dealings or dinings should be had with him or his, on good or bad occasions. Among several signatures attached to the document, were those of Wadiaji Nowroji Jamshedji, Wadia Bomonji Hormasji, and Framji Cowasji Banaji. Counsel cited these cases from paper-book No. 3, from which he also read an item of 29th July 1835, in which the Panchayet had dealt with the case of a child of Palonji Bomonji Bharucha, by an alien woman. The priests, who recited the funeral prayers on the dead body of the child, were ordered to undergo the purification of the Barashnum of Nine Nights; Palonji, as well as his relation Merwan, into whose house he had brought the child, were excommunicated; the priests of their house were prohibited from performing any ceremonies at their house. Similar complaints, said the learned counsel, were also made by Wadia Navroji Jamshedji on 10th June 1836. It was a long letter, extending to nearly six-and-a-half printed sheets; from these, Mr. Strangman read extracts. It appeared that Parsi males did not consider adultery a sin; despite their being married, they kept females of other castes; by their up-bringing of illegitimate children by these aliens, they brought the holy religion into disgrace. Such fellows partook with the other Parsis of the Gahambar feasts; they attended the sacred Atash-Beheram-fire-temples. This pernicious system had been since extended to Zoroastrian girls and females, by Parsis of loose morals. The case of a Irani named Jal, who was a Mahomedan, was cited; he was treated by the wife of Namdar Irani as her son, and she got him married to a Parsi girl. Then the case of the son of a Parsi by a prostitute was cited: the issue was declared by the Bombay Judge, Sir James Mackintosh, as heir to the Parsi, because the issue had been invested with Sudreh and Kusti. At a new hearing, Sir John Newbolt decided the case; he declared the son entitled to maintenance for life. This was the Ghistas case; a Mauritius case was also mentioned in the letter. On 23rd June 1836, the whole Panchayet met, and considered the regulation of 11th August 1830; in this document, these significant words occurred: "the priests who have at present invested the children by kept women with the sacred shirt without the permission of the Panchayet, without holding the Barashnum, and without using the Niranji." Council drew the attention of the Court that the words "without the permission of the Panchayet" as very significant. Then, by the resolution, additional members were appointed, making in all 37, in order to facilitate the work of the Anjuman in Fort, and out of Fort, in Bombay. Counsel then addressed the Court on the Dakhmas, the donators to which had expressly stipulated for keeping out of them doubtful cases of Parsis; on the needlessness of the proposed rectification of the deed of trust of 1884, on the ground of diversion by means of the definition of "Parsi"; on the point of trustees in law (de jure), which, he said, were the right ones; on trustees in facto (de fact), who, he said, were merely for the purpose of fixing on them the liability; on the point of the trustees under the deed of 1884, being validly elected successors to those from 1823, and under the deed of 1851; on the good and admirable service rendered by all the trustees, including the present ones, to the community, whose absolute confidence they had enjoyed; on the acquirement of the bulk of the trust-funds and properties by the exertions of the trustees; on leaving any future contingency to be dealt with by any Parsi, who would be affected by it, by means of a suit; and on not framing a scheme, when there was no need for it at all.

Counsel then called evidence. His first witness was, Shamsh-ul-Ulma Jeevanji J. Modi, Secretary to the Trustees of the Bombay Parsis' trust properties and funds.

The hearing was adjourned.

LAW OF DIVORCE AMONG SUNNI MAHOMEDANS.

An Easy Divorce

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference from Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Surat, in the case of Bai Madinabibi against her husband Kadermiya Sidimiya. The facts of the case are rather peculiar and relate to the law of divorce among the Sunni and Shiah Sections of the Mahomedan community.

It appears that, on the 3rd December last, the applicant Kadermiya Siddimiya was ordered by Mr. Sorabji Ruttonji Master, First Class Magistrate of Surat City, under Section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to pay his wife Madinabibi maintenance at the rate of Rs. 5 per month for three months from the date of his pronouncing her divorce in open Court. Mr Baker, in making the reference to the High Court, said it was admitted that the applicant had sent his wife a letter stating that he divorced her on the 14th August 1907, and the wife admitted its receipt. The Magistrate, however, held that this was not a valid divorce, because it was not pronounced in the presence of two witnesses. It was argued on behalf of the applicant that the Magistrate had erroneously applied the law applicable to the Shiahs, whereas the parties in this case were admittedly Sunni Mussalmans, among whom it was not necessary that the "talak" (i. e. divorce) should be pronounced in the presence of witnesses. In support of this, reference was made to Amir Ali's "Personal Law of the Mahomedans," in which it is stated "the Sunnis do not require the presence of witnesses. As long as the repudiation comes to the knowledge of the wife, it is considered sufficient and valid in law." At page 345: "it is not necessary for the husband himself to pronounce the talak in the presence of the wife, but it is necessary that it should come to her knowledge." At page 344: "the Sunnis hold that a talak may be effected by writing as well as words." In Sarabai vs. Babiabi, 8 Bom. L. R., 35, it was held that a bain talak, reduced to manifest and customary writing, took effect immediately on the mere writing. Inasmuch, therefore, Mr. Baker said, as the receipt of the letter of divorce was admitted and the parties were Sunnis, it would appear that the divorce took place on the 14th August, and the "iddat" had expired before the Magistrate's order, which was therefore erroneous. For these reasons, Mr. Baker recommended that the order of the Magistrate be set aside.

In his petition to the High Court, the applicant stated that the law applicable to Sunni Mahomedans clearly lays down (a) that divorce need not be in the presence of witness or witnesses; (b) that divorce can be by express or implicative words; (c) that divorce may be by words of mouth or in writing; (d) that divorce may be in the presence of the wife as well as in her absence provided it comes to her knowledge; (e) that the words of divorce, when it is oral, may be uttered three times at the interval of a month or at once in succession.

Their Lordships, for the reasons stated in the Session Judge's letter of reference, set aside the order made by the Magistrate, and directed that, if any sum had been paid on the footing of the order, it must be refunded by the payee to the applicant Kadarmiya.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the High Court, have disposed of a reference made by Mr. G. Carmichael, District Magistrate of Poona, in a case against Ramgir Esramgir.

Mr. Carmichael stated that the juvenile convict Ramgir was convicted under section 4 4, Indian Penal Code, on the 21st May 1904, by the District Magistrate of Amraoti, and sent to the Reformatory School for five years, which period expires on the 20th May 1909. Under section 18 of the Reformatory Schools Act, the juvenile Ramgir was licensed to live under the charge of a respectable person named Waman Daji Nagarkar from 13th March 1907. While in his charge, the boy committed an offence under section 379, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted by the Special Magistrate, First Class, Haveli, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months. The Magistrate further ordered that this sentence should come into force after the completion of his term in the Reformatory. This order, said Mr Carmichael, was illegal for the following reasons:—Section 32 of the Reformatory Act directs that "when a youthful offender during his period of detention in a Reformatory School is again convicted by a criminal court, the sentence of such court shall commence at once." The license was cancelled on the 22nd Oct. 1907, and the boy was brought back to the Reformatory, where he was detained. Mr. Carmichael recommended that the order of the Magistrate should be modified so as to bring it into accordance with the law.

Their Lordships, for the reasons stated in the District Magistrate's letter, modified the order made by the convicting Magistrate, by directing that the sentence of four months' imprisonment shall commence at once and not after the completion of the boy's term in the Reformatory; and directed that the convicting Magistrate should, under section 32 of the Reformatory Schools Act, report the matter to the Local Government.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
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Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	—	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon, Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	23	9	55 a m	4	25
Teheran ...	23	1	30 p m	0	59
Suez ...	23	5	30 p m	0	24

NOTICES.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Manayen and Tengyuah (23-3-08).

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land-line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Calcutta, Jaiger Asch-Bohmen; Kolapur, J P Gation Great Western Hotel Bombay; Madras, Mrs Costantine Great Western Hotel; Jaipur, Hazarilall; Ghoragate, Tross; Castlelonlanes, Abritige, Seetapur, Pharsuram Balvantrao Dhrangadrawala; Delhi, Tonner; Aditvari, Babchama Market; Heckmondurke, Monchief; Calicut, Cowasji Ruttonji Khambatta; Delhi, Chhabbodal Brothers Bombay.

MESSRS. W. J. and H. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular, dated the 27th February, comments on the increased shipments of Indian tea to Ceylon during the last three months of 1907. The Indian figures are remarkable—they say—for the expansion in the shipments to Ceylon, nearly all of which took place during the last three months of the year, which show an increase of no less than four million lbs. Presumably a large proportion of this ultimately found its way to Russia, which may account for the falling off in direct shipments, says the "Times of Ceylon," so that if we add these figures to those for Russia and China there is an excess in the former country's takings of six millions over the previous period, in addition to the larger quantity sent via Turkey—also destined chiefly for the same market.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 24.

(Before the Hon. The Acting Chief Justice)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

729,05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal
Long Cause

889-06—Ardeser, H D and Co, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and others Craigie, L and O

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD)
For Dismissal

498-07—510 07—Ragaya B and N Hirji Liladher and others vs Vithaldas Sunderdas and others—Khanderao L and M

For confirmation of the Commissioner's Report and for consent decree

63-06—Madhavji K and C—Ezekiel Ezra Matook vs Ezekiel Shamtobh David and others—Captain and V

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Short Cause

531-07—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Valji Nehalchand and others

752-07—Thakurdas and Co—Booprum Shivram and others vs Karsandas Chhotmal and others

763-07—Mehta and S—Bai Karima widow vs Ghanchi Isub Esmail Unwalla and P

912-37—Malni H M and R Messrs Mahendas Chandratan a firm Nathmul Gangadhar and others

961-07—Malni H M and R Messrs Tarachand Sitaram vs Ganeshral Hariram and others—Daphtary F and D

969-07—Matubhai J and M—Maneckji Mancherji Bottliwala vs Goostadji Jamsetji contractor

995-07—Jamsetji R and S—Chhagan Khosal vs Chaturbhuj Goverdhan and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

109-08—Khunderao B and M—Mahomed Gulam Hora vs Keshavji Devkaran Chotani—Mulla and M

117-08—Pestonji R and K—Hormusji Nanabhoy Mistry and others vs Bejonji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali—In person

124-08—Jamsetji R and S—Bai Rabial widow vs Karmaly Jan Mahomed—Pestonji R and K

153-08—Bhaishunker K and G—Hoochand Nevachand vs Nawabjada Nasrullakhan

164-08—Thakurdas and Co Suleman Cassum vs Mahomed Ismail and others—Khunderao L and M

169-08—Unwalla and P—Janardhan Gopal vs Satyabhamabai widow and others

172-08—Jamsetji R and D—Motilal Dayabhoy vs Calliandas Mulchand and others

179-08—180-08—Payne and Co—Bai Jalji vs Cowasjii Jehangir Modi, Kanga and M

184-08—Crawford B and Co—Purshotom Dayal Narsi vs Sha Kalianji Sangjibhai—Bhaishanker K and G

Undefended New Long Causes.

26 08—Ardeser H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Janders Slater.

41-08—Raghavaya B and N—Rosa Angela Fernandes vs John Francis Fernandes and others

171-06—Jehangir G and B—Jamnabai widow vs Devkaran Kaya and another Madhavji K and C.

670-07—Mulla and M—Mathuradas Doongersey vs Narronji Permanand—Dinshaw and D.

474-07—Crawford B and Co The B B and C I Ry Co vs R D Sethna and others—Bicknell M & B,

Before The PROTHONOTARY.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

2-08—In person—Thacker Mathuradas Nathubhai vs Jijibhai Dosabhoy—Khambatta and another.

1-08—Solomon J Judah—Savitribai wife of Shanker Balwant vs Krishnaji Ramchandra and others.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

917-07—Mehta and D Esufali Rasoolji the firm vs E A Fisk and another Pestonji R and K

References.

32-07—E F Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 Re Government and Karim Tar Mahomed Crawford B and Co

3-08—E N Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 Re Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co

Long Causes

For further directions and Costs on the Commissioner's Report

525-06—Ardeser H D and Co—Multani Tehilram Giddhrides vs Nanabhoy Ahmedali and another

Long Causes.

546-05—Dikshit D and S Shankernath Guen Kasinath vs Chambelinath Fortinath and others Khunderao L and M

523-06—Captain and V Haji Esmail Hasum vs Mahomed Esmail Eashay and others Mulji and K

549-07—Mirza and M Fatmabee vs Haiderbhai Abdool Tyab and others Crawford B and C

750-07—Madhavji and Co Rukhmanand Udechand vs Ramjidas Merumal and others F P Pavri

609-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Pherozshaw Pestonji Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Sorabji and J

405-07—Thakurdas and Co—Naraya Premji vs Laxidas Pragi Ardeser H D and Co

310-08—Wadia G and Co—Rustamji Jehangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal—Mulla and M

654-07—Kanga and P Bai Fatmabai widow vs Mariambibi—F P Pavri

838-01—Payne and Co Jamnadas Hardayal and others vs Ramnarayan Ramrutton and others—Tyabji B and Co

231-8411-07—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chandikaparsad Gayadin Mulji and K

595-07—Smetham B and N—Jugjiwandas Pranjiwandas and others vs Dhunjibhoy Pestonji Nanavaty

894-05—Sorabji and J—Byramji Ruttonji Mehta and others vs Jamsetji Ediji Kasad and others Mehta and P

665-05—Wadia G and Co—Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Valloo and others—Little and Co

444-07—S A Tyabji—Ramchandra Nagabhat vs Narayen Valjappa Bhandare and another—Raghavaya B and N

669-07—Jamsetji R and D—Kalliandas Jugmohundas vs Ebrahim Haji Ally—Mehta and S

122-07—Thakurdas and Co—Ishwerdas Mody the firm vs Devchand Thackersey—Jamsetji R and D

679-07—Mulla and M—[illegible] Jacob Mabuchi vs [illegible] Merwanji Jehangir C and B

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1908.

EUROPEANS IN NATIVE STATES.

◆

THE question of the employment of Europeans in Native States is one which engaged the close attention of the Company when its representatives were commencing to form those alliances with them which, in our day, have developed into a protectorate of the most comprehensive description. The first Governor-General to perceive the danger of permitting the States to have unrestricted liberty, in the matter of admitting foreigners to their employ, was the Marquis Wellesley, who commenced his investigations of the subject at the Cape of Good Hope on the voyage out, and lost no time after his arrival at Calcutta in embarking upon the policy which effectually extinguished the military adventurer. Men of this class then swarmed in India and found easy and profitable employment in drilling troops and manufacturing arms which might eventually be used against the Company. To avert this contingency which, to quote his own apprehensions, "might threaten our interests in India," Wellesley, wherever possible, entered into alliances which substituted British forces for foreign-drilled troops and caused the disbandment of the latter. Tippu Sultan, who was importing Frenchmen wholesale and proposing to contest the rights of empire with us, had to be crushed and similarly the Mahratta States which possessed large contingents trained on the European system matched them against our forces with disastrous consequences at Assaye, Laswarra and elsewhere. Until Wellesley's advent the basis of the Company's policy towards the States had been absolute non-intervention in their concerns, military or civil. He changed all this and at the close of his administration was in a position to declare that a general bond of connexion is now established between the "British Government and the principal States of India, on principles which render it the interest of every State to maintain its alliance with the British Government." But the commercial instincts of the great Governor-General's masters rebelled against their elevation to the rank of empire-builders, and his three successors were prohibited by mandates of the Directors and Acts of Parliament from attempting to expand the Company's boundaries or political influences.

During the rule of the Marquis of Hastings, however, the march of events proved too strong for these artificial barriers which disappeared in the Central India and Pindari campaigns, and converted the Governor-General into the greatest treaty-maker in our Eastern annals and established a still stronger link between us and the indigenous Governments. It is thus apparent that our sudden policy towards the States dates from the era of Wellesley and Hastings, both of whom originated measures for the exclusion of Europeans from their service, save with the consent of the Company's Government. A consideration of the clauses bearing on this subject in Wellesley's treaties makes it perfectly clear that his prohibition was intended to apply solely to military adventures, although in the case of States without separate engagements on the point the Government of India now apply those provisions as statutes governing the engagement of Europeans for civil purposes, thus reading into them a meaning they were never intended to convey. It is also apparent from some notes in Hastings' private diary that a system of "licensing" Europeans for civil employ in Native States was in vogue as early as 1814, as in that year he visited Lucknow and alludes to certain persons being in the service of the Nawab Vazir "under the provisions of a license from the Government of India." This is probably the earliest reference to a very curious practice, sanctified by precedent, under which we now control the relations of the States with their European employés, sanctioning or prohibiting their engagement, regulating their salaries and duties, interfering for their protection in instances where such procedure is desirable and, generally speaking, treating them as if they were our servants and not those of the prince who employs them. Officials of the Government of India or the provincial administration whose services are "lent" to the States are even more carefully protected, and no prince who desires to maintain harmonious relations with the Foreign Office, would venture to infringe their privileges. As regards the majority of the Native Governments, about a hundred of whom have Europeans in their employ, it is impossible to detect the genesis of this peculiar situation except upon the authority of the regulations alluded to above, and the gradual evolution of a position which has practically superseded the old autonomous authority of the princes. In the Mysore rendition sanad of the early eighties, however, the principle is clearly enunciated in the following sentence: "The Maharajah shall not employ in his service any person not a native of India without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and shall, on being so required by the Governor-General in Council, dismiss from his service any person so employed." Every paragraph of the instrument executed between Lord Ripon's Government and the Mysore ruler some six and twenty years ago deserves scrutiny, as it is the most explicit declaration we have of the policy towards the larger States, and there have been no material alterations in the position since it was framed.

Down to the Seventies of last century the Regulations of the days of Wellesley and Hastings on this subject were not rigidly applied, and some of the States had lapsed into the practice of choosing their white employés without securing the consent of the Government of India. But about this period an occurrence in one of them which led to a political collision between its advisers and the paramount power, caused a nasty resuscitation of the obsolete procedure, and a mandate from the Foreign Department that all the States were to observe it in future. This injunction was followed by other curious developments in regard to the position of Europeans in the service of the Princes which, as we have pointed out above, practically transferred the control of them from their employers to the Government of India. Thus it was decreed that no increases to their salaries, and no bonuses for approved service should be given without the consent of the Supreme Government; their transfer from one Department of a State to another was subjected to a similar condition, and other limitations were introduced which we need not specify in detail. The most remarkable of all, however, was the imposition of a rule under which their employment was restricted to stated periods usually varying from two to five years, on the expiration of which fresh sanction from the Government of India was required for their continuance in service. The application of this provision gave the controlling power a still greater hold over the white labour market in the States, and enabled it to regulate the position upon its own conditions. What the Princes thought of this curious usurpation of their authority has not been disclosed, but presumably the situation led to undesirable developments, as we hear on good authority that this particular clause in the official decalogue has been recently deleted. The Government of India, doubtless for excellent reasons have, we are informed, decided to revert to the old practice under which their sanction once obtained for employment is permanent and will no longer be subjected to periodical renewal, the retention or otherwise of their European servants being once more committed to the trust of the rulers who have engaged them. The other limitations, however, have undergone no modification, although their gradual relaxation is probably only a question of time, and the well-known dislike of the Foreign Office officials to relinquish any modes of control sanctified by precedent and long usage. The slight concession which has now been made is, we hope, a herald of more useful ones to follow and may, perhaps, be regarded as the first concrete expression of the new policy towards the States adumbrated by Mr. Morley in his allusions to this important subject. The referendum concerning administrative reforms now under deliberation contemplates the association of the principal indigenous rulers with the amended scheme of government, and it is obvious that one of the first results of this movement must be some relaxation of our interference in their private concerns, and the substitution of larger powers of autonomy for the present system of incessant official environment. For these reasons the modification to which we are referring will be accepted by the States as a pledge for the gradual restoration of the privileges of complete self-government of which they have been largely deprived since we issued the proclamation guaranteeing their independence and continuance after their value as allies had been proven by their loyalty and assistance when we were suppressing the great military revolt of half a century ago.

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MANX REFORM. THE Manx people have long maintained that they lived under both constitutional and administrative grievances and now they are rejoicing in the prospect of satisfaction in these matters—more or less complete. This satisfaction is due to the kindly reply given by Mr. Herbert Gladstone. The House of Keys asks for a better Constitution and when a deputation waited on the Home Secretary they found him a ready listener and equally ready to promise to inform the House of the course he will take to give the reforms craved. Manxmen are very proud of their Constitution as it stands, but they desire alterations with the object, so the petition stated, of broadening and strengthening it so as to bring its powers more directly into line with the conditions of modern life and the interests of their land as it now exists. From time immemorial the Isle of Man has been governed according to its own laws, made and enacted by the King, or Lord, and the two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. These Houses have equal powers, which they exercise separately for legislative purposes, and conjointly, but as distinct bodies, when assembled in the Tynwald Court for executive purposes. But until 40 years ago there was no popularly constituted representative element in the Manx Legislature. The Council consisted of officials appointed by the Crown and by the Bishop of the Isle; and the House of Keys was a self-elected body in which vacancies were filled up as they occurred by the Keys and the Governor without any regard to the will of the people. In 1866, partly as the result of suggestions made by the Lords of the Treasury, the House of Keys became an elective body, and since that time its basis of representation has been widened, until it is elected at present on the franchise commonly known as the House Franchise. But meanwhile no corresponding change has been made in the constitution of the Legislative Council, which still consists of officials appointed for life or during the pleasure of the Crown and the Lord Bishop.

One of the greatest complaints is on the power of veto of the Upper House. The petitioners put their case "that if in the Tynwald Court, consisting of thirty-three members in all, five of that number (being the majority of the Council) should vote on one side of a question and the remaining 28 (being perhaps the Governor, the whole of the 24 Keys and the minority of the Council) should vote on the other side, the will of the 28 would be overruled by the will of the five. Then the petition goes on to doubt whether it is right that the Governor of a so-called self-governing people should have such wide powers, and finishes by stating the ability of the people to govern in a better way than that which makes the costs five shillings per head of the population. In the proposed plan of reform it is suggested that the Lieutenant-Governor should be appointed for a term of years, and it is pointed out that this would not prevent the re-appointment of a Governor for a further term whenever such a course might be deemed advisable. It is also proposed that the Lieutenant-Governor should be required to summon the Tynwald Court and the House of Keys on a petition signed in each case by not less than thirteen of the members. At present, if the Lieutenant-Governor should neglect or refuse to summon the Legislature, the business of the island must be at a standstill. The petition asks that a majority of the Legislative Council should be directly elected by the people (the election being for nine years and one-third of the elected members retiring triennially) and the minority nominated by the Crown alone. The composition of the Legislative Council as it now exists is—the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop, the Clerk of the Rolls, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, the Archdeacon, the Receiver General, and the Vicar General, and all these officials are nominated by the Crown except the Vicar General, who is nominated by the Bishop. The Lieutenant Governor has power to dissolve the House of Keys, says the petition, "but if the Council rejects legislation passed by the Keys the people's representatives have no remedy." Later comes a request for the constitution of an "Executive (Advisory) Council, partly composed of the civil members of the Legislative Council and partly of members of the House of Keys, whose duty it shall be to advise the Lieutenant-Governor in all matters relating to the government and revenues of the island. Here is the crux. The Keys think they can administer the island more economically than is done at present and suggest at least reform which would save £5,000 a year. We sympathise with the Keys in having no under-secretaryships to give away.

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THE PREMIER. EVERYBODY will be sorry to learn that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's illness is found to arise from dropsy, for that is a complaint which makes the medicos stroke their chins. Sir Henry enjoys the distinction of being not only Prime Minister but also Father of the House of Commons. His illness has aroused the keenest sympathy amongst all classes of Britishers; and no Prime Minister of England has been less harshly regarded by his political opponents. At this distance from Home it is permissible to say that Sir Henry's illness is generally regarded as one from which he will never entirely recover, and which may have a fatal termination at any moment. It would indeed be curious if Sir Henry succumbed while that other distinguished political invalid, Mr. Chamberlain, survived. It is worth mentioning that Sir Henry and Mr. Chamberlain are contemporaries in age, and both, if they live, will celebrate their seventy-second birthdays this year. Mr. Chamberlain has now been an invalid for a couple of years, yet it is conceivable that he still enjoys life in his simple way. He is now at Cannes, at Lord Waleran's beautiful residence La Vedeta, and though stricken with illness, may live for years. The position reminds us of that of the late Mr. J. L. Toole, the actor. He became ill a decade or so ago; and his many friends in the profession were wont to condole with him whenever they could run down to Brighton and cheer the veteran actor in his burdensome retirement. Sir Henry Irving, Clement Scott, Wilson Barret, John Billington Dan Leno, Herbert Campbell, and several others were amongst his kindliest remembrants for years. Yet Toole sent wreaths to all their graves!

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 13th instant left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Marmora" left Hongkong, on March 21.

MR. W. C. MACPHERSON succeeds Mr. Slacke, as Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

MR. J. D. MILLER visits Delhi and Lahore after the Budget debate and arrives at Simla in the 6th proximo.

THE Government Offices close in Madras on the 13th April and will re-assemble at Ootacamund after the Easter holidays.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s.s. "R. Rubattino," from Genova left Aden for Genova on the 21st instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company s.s. "Ville-de la-Ciotat" left Aden for Bombay on 23rd instant, and she is expected here on 26th instant at 8 a.m.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Alexis Levy-Nichmann of Amritsar and Miss Helen Ada Irvine, sister of Captain A. A. Irvine, of the Punjab Commission.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th February 1908 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 164,865 maunds and Rs. 41,308, in the earnings.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD, High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria, left England on the 28th Februay, *en route* for Spain, where he will spend some weeks' holiday.

THE Honourable Sir R. Benson presented Mr. W. D. Stleger, Organist of the Madras Cathedral, yesterday morning with an address and a purse of gold on behalf of the subscribers to a fund, got up on Mr. St. Leger's completion of thirty years' service.

THE Famine report shows that there were 1,558,439 persons on relief during the past week, an increase of 32,508. A large decrease of 19,500 in the Central India States is recorded and the increase in the United Provinces this week is only 50,331, a comparative decrease when taken in conjunction with recent increases.

MR. H. P. BURT, Manager N.-W. Railway, has, owing to the illness of a member of his family at Home, been compelled to obtain three months' extra-ordinary leave without pay, from the Railway Board, and will hand over charge this week to Mr. C.L. Biscombe, who will officiate for him during his absence. Mr. Burt came out to this country only a few weeks ago.

THE pearl fishery which commenced at Tuticorin on Tuesday, has, as was anticipated, proved disappointing. The price of oysters first stood at five per rupee and subsequently fell to 29 per rupee. The oysters, it is reported, are not properly developed. The fishery may last a few days longer.

AMONG the passengers in transit to Australia by the Mail boat "Omrah," which passed through Colombo the other day, are the Rev. W. J. Mayer and Mr. Aaron, who are accompanied by ten boys from one of Dr. Bernado's Homes in London. The party will be away from home for about two years, and will return via Canada. The object of the trip is for the purpose of collecting funds for the Homes. Mr. Mayer and Mr. Aaron will address meetings and appeal for funds, while the boys who are accompanying them will supply music at them. They are said to be excellent musicians for their age, and they collected £16 during the voyage by three concerts which they gave on board the 'Omrah'.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, held at Kandy on the 13th instant, it was resolved that the Ceylon Government be informed that the Committee was of the opinion that the Colony should be strongly represented at the forthcoming International Rubber Exhibition, in London, and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to act with the Chamber of Commerce in arranging details. The London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* cabled on the 16th instant:—"It is urgently necessary for Ceylon to determine quickly the space required at the International Rubber Exhibition, for the best positions will be lost. It is proposed that Malaya and Ceylon should occupy the right and left respectively of the main avenue. The Malaya position is assured."

"THE prisoner," a policeman told the Willesden magistrate, "was walking up and down the road in the attitude of a policeman." "What is that?" inquired the magistrate. "He was throwing out his chest like this," replied the policeman, giving an illustration which convulsed the court.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Rifle Clubs.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 9.

The first of a series of meetings by which it is hoped to arouse enthusiasm on the question of Australian defence by means of a citizen soldiery was held in the Hawthorn town hall, Melbourne, the other night when the Premeir Mr. Deakin dealt with the question of Australian defence quite independent of external causes. The Government, he said, had recently announced a scheme of defence, and had invited criticism of it. As a result communications were flowing in, and what was still more pleasing was that 90 per cent. of them substantially endorsed the whole scheme. That was not to say that it was not still open to further review, because the ambition of the Government was not merely to pass a scheme which was proposed, but to seek to pass one which ought to be proposed in the interests of the country. The question of defence had been before the Parliament of the Commonwealth ever since the Parliament had met, and as the result of what had been already done the militia forces in the different States were in a more effective condition now than at any previous period. The consideration of a more comprehensive scheme had, however, to be postponed because of other important issues, and because it was desirable that when it was being debated there should be no distracting issues before either Parliament or the people. The steps proposed by the Government were so grave and so serious, and carried with them so many implications for the future, that they ought to be considered with a full comprehension of them by all classes. The new defence scheme did not indicate any change whatever in the original purposes for which the forces were organised in the States. The object was merely

DEFENSIVE NOT OFFENSIVE.

There was no suggestion of aggressive menace in any other place or to any other people. Should circumstances arise similar to those which occurred during the war in South Africa, they would no doubt be dealt with in a similar manner—action would depend on the impulse of the volunteer. The defence of Australia would not be a minor undertaking for any people. But for 4,000,000 people clustered on certain portions of the circumference of the continent it was an immense task. No ordinary methods would meet the position. It would require extraordinary demands upon them before they rose to the full height of the demands. They had an unpeopled continent and the question of questions was to people it with their own race and blood. The ratio of increase of population during the last few years was about 2 per cent., and he would leave them to calculate how many 2 per cents. it would be necessary to add to the present population before it could be said that the nation had been elevated to the level of the risks and dangers impending while the population was so sparse. The greatest international gathering for some time was that at The Hague last year. Its object was to avoid war and substitute arbitration. Probably no people would be more willing to accept arbitration than the people of Australia. Very little, however, was effected by that conference. The matter of defence was forced upon Australia from abroad. He was not asking them to challenge the position of any foreign nation, but as a matter of fact armaments in other countries were increasing and not decreasing. Therefore they had no choice left in the matter and dare not lag behind. It was the deadliest game of "beggar my neighbour," but they had, unfortunately, to engage in it. We must perish in such matters rather than surrender. We were

COMPELLED TO RESPOND.

He believed the British navy to be the finest in the world but as events in the mother country warned us we could not expect it to keep its numerical strength up for ever. That strength would decrease rather than increase. It was time for us to take our part by relieving that navy of the responsibility of defending our coast. We should have an Australian flotilla to assist in the defence of these shores. He believed that we should find that the old Viking spirit was inherited here, and not confined to the people in the old land. What was asked was that our men should come forward in the steps of our forefathers. It was never so clear as it was today that "United we stand; divided we fall." The proposal of the Government in regard to their defence scheme was to begin in the schools. By this means they would lay a good foundation that could be drawn on a little later. The more mechanical part could be begun at an early age. The Senior Cadets could be so trained that they could step forward and take their place in actual service practically immediately. The young man would be fitted for his work whilst at school. Everyone who passed through such a training would profit by it, no matter what his sphere in life would be. They would not, perhaps, be able to turn out the barrack room soldier, but they would raise a patriotic army. For this volunteer and patriotic spirit they would require a standard not less than that which existed in the older countries of the world. We ought to have the same standard as prevailed in the British army; and in this respect the system of exchange which had been agreed upon between the two armies would be of the greatest advantage. In this way they hoped to obtain the brains of the army as well as its physical force. A man might be a major or colonel inside the national guard and no inquiry would be made as to what he was outside of it. It would be

A CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

They could sum up in a few sentences the proposal made. It meant co-operation with the Imperial navy in defence of our harbours and our coasts; it meant the development of the best trained forces we could produce in close alliance with the Imperial army. What was really asked for was the sanction of the people of Australia to a scheme under which the manhood of the country would rally under the flag of the Southern Cross as the old Scotch clans rallied under their flags. Australians, in short, were asked to fight for their flag, and for their home and for the Empire.

RIFLE CLUBS.

Captain Webb cannot be accused of unduly magnifying the importance of the rifle clubs when, at a meeting of the South Australian Affiliated Rifle Clubs' Association this week, he pointed out that the defence of the Commonwealth is at present practically in their hands. They have a fair claim therefore to an investigation of their grievances, and it was a happy idea on the part of the State Commandant to invite their representatives to meet him in a friendly conference. One of the complaints made by the rifle clubs consists in the issue by the military authorities of secondhand and defective rifles to the clubs. It is not generally alleged that these weapons are in the majority of instances unfit for use in actual service, although some of them appear to be so much out of order they would be of little value on the field of conflict. But the whole object of target practice is to train those who handle the guns to the most minute accuracy of aim, and this cannot be done if the weapons used cannot be relied on to answer with perfect truth to the laws which govern target firing. An inaccurately sighted rifle, or one which has become so worn in the bore that it cannot with confidence be relied on, is likely to lead its owner to form vicious habits in taking aim. In the attempt to accommodate himself to the idiosyncrasies of the particular arm he may destroy his chance of ever becoming a master of the art of accurate shooting. Of course there may be, and there probably is, some sufficient explanation why these rifles, which are said to show signs of considerable wear, are issued to the club. The situation is far from warranting the suggestion that there is any lack of sympathy with the clubs on the part of the military authorities; but it is obvious that if the clubs are to be as efficient as they should be they must be furnished with weapons that will shoot straight.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCES.

Mr. A. H. Peake, who went to Melbourne last week in his dual capacity as Treasurer and Attorney-General to consult with the Commonwealth authorities with reference to subjects affecting this State and the Commonwealth, returned to Adelaide on Wednesday. Referring to financial matters, Mr. Peake said:—"I had a long conversation with Sir William Lyne, the Federal Treasurer, in regard to the question of State debts and the Braddon clause of the constitution. The Federal Minister told me he is contemplating the introduction into the Commonwealth Parliament this session of a measure dealing with the State debts and the Braddon clause. In view of that statement, these two subjects are approaching an acute point, and as the time is approaching when the Braddon clause will expire by effluxion of time, it is coming to be a question of great importance to the State to know whether the provisions of that clause are going to be continued; and, if not, what arrangements are going to be made in their place, because on them undoubtedly rests the solvency of the State, for if we lose three-fourths of our revenue from the Commonwealth, it would mean £500,000 or £600,000 a year. The Federal authorities have always held that the continuation of the Braddon clause and the debts question are bound up together, and it is evidently the intention of the Federal Minister to deal with them together in the measure which he intends to submit to the Federal Parliament.

[By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory Acceptance Bill, which is being drafted by the Commonwealth Attorney-General, will occasion discussion on other grounds than those of principle. The Commonwealth Government declines to accept two of the clauses inserted in the Act passed by the South Australian State Parliament. In view of the immense size of the burden which the Federation is taking off the shoulders of South Australia, the insertion of these clauses is strongly resented by some Federal members. One of the clauses is designed to protect the rights of the owners of land in the Northern Territory in fee simple. Though unobjectionable from some aspects, it cannot possibly be accepted. All that it is necessary to provide with regard to property owners will be in the Federal measure. An intimation to this effect was given in plain language by the Commonwealth Attorney-General to the South Australian Treasurer when he was in Melbourne last week. The second clause seeks to impose local railway regulation upon the future transcontinental railway. The Commonwealth Government declines to be bound by the conditions imposed by South Australia on its Railway Commissioners, and refuses to be trammelled in any way. The South Australian Government pleads that the regulation ought to operate when the trans-continental railway enters South Australian territory, as otherwise anomalies may spring up. As matters stand, however, it is impossible for the Federal Government to cramp the Federal bill with purely local restrictions relating to the conditions of running lines which have yet to emerge from the land of dreams.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

The prolific wheat harvest has attracted quite a host of sailing vessels to the Semaphore anchorage, Adelaide, and at the end of last week the offing was dotted with ships of various size, rig, and construction. No fewer than 10 vessels lay at anchor, and after nightfall the twinkling lights gave to the vicinity quite a fairy-like appearance. To the satistical mind it presented more than mere picturesqueness. It was the first time for two years or more that so many sailing craft had gathered together in the gulf. It was not a record, however, for several years ago as many as 15 craft had been at the anchorage at the same time, while Mr. Uden, who was signalman at the Semaphore for many years, can recollect an occasion when there were 22. On Friday afternoon three more sailing ships arrived, two in ballast and one carrying timber, while another barque, wheat laden, was towed from the harbuor to the offing. This made in all 14 sailing craft, with an aggregate net tonnage of 18,419. In addition to the sailing vessels, there were at the offing the N. D. L. Liner Grosser Kurfurst, of 13,182 tons gross—the largest vessel that has ever visited, Australia—and the White Star liner Suevic, of about 12,500 tons—the next largest merchantman trading to Australia. These 16 vessels aggregated over 45,000 tons gross measurement, and probably comprised the greatest aggregation of tonnage that has ever been at the Semaphore at one time.

RUBBER IN PAPUA.

In the course of a report to the Prime Minister dated 5th February, upon the developmental work he is doing in Papua Mr. Staniforth Smith, the Director of Mines, Agriculture and Works, states that he is now selling the stock of 773,500 rubber seeds and stumps recently imported to the planters at a satisfactory rate and is pushing ahead with the State nurseries described in previous reports. He states that Mr. Raymond Dubois a fibre expert now in Papua, has made a very careful inspection of all the country in the vicinity of Port Moresby, and also in the Rigo and Galley Reach districts. Mr. Dubois expresses himself as "much pleased with the suitability of the soil and climate of our 'dry belt' for the cultivation of sisal hemp and other valuable species of the Agave family, such as Mauritius hemp (Four croya), Pita and Marguey, and has applied for a large area of land with a view to their cultivation. Other fibres, such as Manila, Murva and Ramie, are more suited to other portions of the territory." Another expert, Mr. Gilbert Burnett, District Forest Inspector for the Queensland Government, has also been in Papua recently, and has spoken eulogistically of the timber he saw there.

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS.

There was a scene of great excitement at the Barnawartha races at Chiltern on Wednesday. At 3 o'clock, before the handicap was run off, a revolver shot was heard. The crowd on running to the gate found that an attempt had been made to rob the gatekeeper of the takings at the outside gate. The would-be robber presented a revolver and fired at the gatekeepers, James Daly and Fred Richardson. James Daly states that before the handicap was run a short, shabbily dressed man, disguised with a horsehair beard, came to the gate and said, "Give me the bag quick!" Daly was dumbfounded, and as he did not comply with the request the man put a revolver to his face, saying, "quick, quick, or I will blow your brains out." Daly states that he ducked and caught the man by the leg. The man fell back, got up again and ran away. Richardson fell over Daly, and on getting up went in pursuit of the man who turned and fired at Richardson.

Richardson states that when he recovered from the fall he ran after the robber. When ten yards off the man turned, pointed the revolver and fired. Constables Carruthers and Marshall and Sergeant Kane chased the man for two miles into the scrub, but lost sight of him. The police of the neighbouring towns have been advised of the affair.

"AUSTRALIA FOR THE AUSTRALIANS."

At the annual meeting of the Port Adelaide Institute on Friday, reference was made to the motto of "Australia for the Australians." His Excellency the Governor, in the course of a speech, said that the motto was a good one, but they should not let it make them too narrow. They should not think that none but Australians were any good. If they saw anyone worth having they should give him a chance and let him come among them. Since he had been Governor he had received numbers of applications from young men in England without capital who were anxious to come out to a new country to start a career in life. He had had to advise them not to do so, and that, unless they came prepared to work as labourers, or mechanics, or with capital, and were prepared to take up land and develop it, there was no prospect for them.

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ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

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THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Hardinge," Commander S. D. Vale, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi. She brought the following details:—

Captain A. A. Sanders, and 44 men, East Lancashire Regiment; Captain Delme Racliffe, and 2 native officers, 34 men rank and file, 37 women, 40 children, and 14 followers, 105th Native Infantry; 2 men, Somerset Light Infantry; and Captain and Mrs. Stanger-Leaths, I.M.S., the troops were disembarked at the Sassoon Dock and despatched to Poona and Satara respectively.

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REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

RAILWAY EXTENSION URGED.

Another Siberian Line Wanted.

ARMY ENQUIRY INSTITUTED.

PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Russian Minister of Finance, in a speech before the Budget Committee of the Duma, urged the pressing political necessity of the second Trans-Siberian line and of the Amur Railway.

He declared that neither of them could be postponed and that they must be constructed within the next five years. The approximate cost would be 360 million roubles.

Extraordinary expenditure on National defence during the next five years would amount to a total of 320 million roubles and new loans and new taxes were inevitable.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that it is stated that the assemblage of District Commanders and Governors-General at St. Petersburg has been summoned in connection with a searching enquiry into the preparedness of the army for war, with a view to the institution of reforms, wherever necessary.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY DEVELOPMENTS.

Italian Enterprise on Benadir Coast.

POSSIBLE COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Italian authorities have decided to establish powerful wireless telegraphy stations on the Benadir Coast.

The chief station will be at Magadoxo, which may even be able to communicate with India.

RETURN OF SENHOR FRANCO.

Trouble Prepared for in Lisbon.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

It is persistently reported at Lisbon that Senhor Franco has returned and that the Government has taken all steps to cope with any eventuality.

BRITISH AFRICA.

Recruiting Stopped.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

It is announced at Johannesburg that the Imperial Government will not allow the resumption of recruiting for the British Central Africa Protectorate.

RECEPTION BY THE POPE.

Catholic Progress in Burma.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

His Holiness the Pope yesterday received M. Cardot, the Vicar Apostolic of South Burma and was most interested in the progress and development of Rangoon.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

Response to British Action.

MORE STRINGENT REGULATIONS ORDERED.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Reuter wires from Peking that an Imperial Decree has been issued which announces Great Britain's undertakings in reference to the suppression of the opium traffic.

The decree urges the abandonment of the opium habit and the enforcement of existing and the elaboration of further regulations.

THE "BALEINE."

Crew Released.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

On the arrival of the French cruiser "Cassard" at Cape Juby, all the "Baleine's" crew were given up unconditionally.

THE PORT-AU-PRINCE REFUGEES.

Escape to St. Thomas.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

A French cruiser has embarked General Firmin and other refugees at Port-au-Prince and has conveyed them to St. Thomas.

THE WEST DOWN B ELECTION.

Unionist Victory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Mr. McCaw, the Unionist Candidate, whose success at the West Down Election is announced is Senior partner in Messrs. Kettlewell and Bullen of Calcutta.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day

THE "TATSUMARU" CASE.

Indignation Meeting at Canton

BONFIRE OF JAPANESE GOODS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Fifty thousand people attended the protest meeting at Canton in connection with the "Tatsumaru" incident. Inflammatory speeches were delivered and the meeting divested itself of all Japanese-made garments, caps and handkerchiefs and a huge bonfire was made of them. The meeting urged the impeachment of Yuan-shi-Kai for his weakness in yielding to the Japanese demands.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE SEIZURE.

The following, according to the "Japan Mail," is the outline of a letter from Mr. Terumine, captain of the "Tatsu Maru," addressed to the Tatsuma firm of Kobe, the owner of the ship, which gives a detailed account of the seizure of the ship by Chinese warships at Macao :—

The "Tatsu Maru" arrived at Macao a little before noon of the 5th instant. About half-past two in the afternoon a steam-boat of the Atake firm, the owner of her cargo, with clerks on board came steaming toward the "Tatsu Maru" along with cargo-boats when suddenly four Chinese gunboats made their appearance and surrounded the steamer. They only allowed the clerk of the firm to go on board the steamer but forbade others approaching the ship. Meanwhile a Chinese commander came on board and stated that though the steamer was in possession of the certificate issued by the Portuguese authorities at Macao the Chinese Government was informed that she was bound for Macao laden with a cargo of 134 cases of arms and ammunition, the consignee being Chinese and the commander had been ordered by the Taotai of Canton to stop the unloading of her cargo. At the same time two Customs officials and some twenty bluejackets boarded the steamer. The commander also said that if the steamer was lying at anchor in Macao territorial waters he would not be in the capacity to make any objection whatever, but as long as she was at anchor in Chinese territorial waters the ship had to obey the command of the Chinese authorities. Now the Macao territorial waters is limited extent and the depth very shallow, scarcely reaching two fathoms. So the steamer cast anchor at Macao anchorage pointed out in the chart, which, however, the Chinese insisted to be Chinese territorial waters. The steamer having a draft of more than 23ft. and being laden to the full could not make for the shore any nearer beyond the present station which measured four fathoms. It was no less impossible for her to go in Macao territorial waters, only two fathoms in depth. Though the captain was desirous of negotiating with the consignee no steam-boat would dare to approach the ship apparently for fear of the Chinese warships. There were more than ten passengers on board the steamer, who on account of the delayed arrival were in want of provisions. They were anxious to make land for the purchase of provisions but the Chinese would not permit them to launch a boat and so they could do nothing in such circumstances. No objection whatever would be listened to by the Chinese and should the steamer dare to weigh anchor or disobey their command the Chinese threatened to send her to the bottom in an instant. Under the situation the captain came to the final conclusion to follow the Chinese to Canton. According to the commander the Chinese authorities were intimanted from Kobe prior to the departure of the "Tatsu Maru" that the steamer would unload those arms and ammunition at Macao which were to go to the hands of the native revolutionists through a Chinese merchant. It was surprizing to note that the commander was informed of the particulars relating the contract between the consignee and to the owner of the steamer.

According to a further report the arms and ammunition on board the "Tatsu Maru" were to be purchased by the Kuang Ho, a large Chinese firm dealing in arms and ammunition, and a few other Chinese firms in Macao. It is not seldom the case that articles of war are imported there from Japan. When any steamer laden with arms and ammunition arrived at the port the Macao authorities would dispatch a warship under whose surveillance the cargo had to be removed to boats, stored in the warehouses belonging to the authorities for a time during which the authorities would make full investigations as to the purchasers of the cargo and then deliver. That despite the fact that the "Tatsu Maru" went through the proper procedure the Chinese authorities unlawfully seized the steamer is supposed to be owing to the secret information of some Chinese merchants in Japan who happening to witness the steamer taking in her cargo for Hongkong at Kobe mistook the arms and ammunition for smuggled articles.

SPEECH BY NATAL PREMIER.

Interference from Home Resented.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN MADE DIFFICULT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Moor, the Prime Minister of Natal, speaking at Winterton, declared that Natal was bearing the white man's burden which was not made lighter by the damnable interference of certain members of the House of Commons, who were throwing discredit on the institutions of the Colony.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Revision of the Tariff and Anti-Trust Law.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

President Roosevelt will send a message to Congress this week urging the revision of the tariff and the holding of a special Session to deal with the revision after March 4th, 1909.

The Finance Committees of Congress will meanwhile investigate the question and prepare a Bill.

The President's message will also urge Congress to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust law so as to allow of railroad traffic agreements under the restriction of the Interstate Commission.

This is owing to the appeal of the representatives of Commerce for measures to prevent depression.

JAPANESE VESSEL SUNK.

Result of a Collision.

CAPTAIN, CREW AND PASSENGERS PERISH.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the coasting vessel "Matsu Maru" sunk as the result of a collision near Hakodate.

The Captain, forty-three of the crew and the majority of the 234 passengers perished.

ENGLISH RACING.

Probable Starters and Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The following is the betting on the probable starters :—

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

Run March 24.

Land League	3	Long Croft	11
Ballatrix	5	Forerunner	11
Bockbourn	10	Saccory	15
Kaffir Chief	10	Duke of Sparta	15

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23, 4-35 p.m.

The following is the latest betting on the Lincolnshire :—

7 to 2 against Bellatrix.
4 to 1 against Land League.
9 to 1 against Rockbourne.
100 to 8 against Forerunner II.
100 to 8 against Kaffir Chief.
100 to 7 against Queenie V.
Portland Bay has been scratched.

GRAND NATIONAL.

Run March 27.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Springbok	7	Kirkland	12
Seisdon Prince	7	Paddy (Maher)	16
Tom West	7	Lara	16

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

100 to 14 against Seisdon Prince.
8 to 1 against Springbok.
8 to 1 against Mount Prospects Fortune.
9 to 1 against Tom West.
100 to 8 against Paddy (Maher.)
100 to 7 against Kirkland.

A FORECAST.

A correspondent gives us the following forecast:—

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP:—
Ballatrix.
Land League.
Forerunner.
LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP: –
Glacis.
GRAND NATIONAL:—
Springbok.
Seisdon Prince.

BALKAN RAILWAYS.

Greece Asks for Larissa-Solonika Line.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Greece has formally applied to the Porte for sanction to construct a line linking Larissa with Salonika.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

Supposed Intentions for the Cabinet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London March 22, says :—

It is now definitely realized that the Prime Minister's complaint is a development of a long standing ailment, which, if not fatal, precludes his resumption of office.

The reconstructed Cabinet will be disclosed after Easter.

It is surmised that Mr. Asquith will retain the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, as well as the Premiership, since the Government stands or falls on the Treasury issue.

The expert attack on Mr. Haldane's Territorial Artillery developed too late, for the force has now been established by an Order in Council.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Budget Estimates.

1907-08 1908-09.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

The Madras Financial Statement, issued to-day, shows that while the Budget estimate for 1907-08, was, Receipts—Rs. 489·81 lakhs and Expenditure—Rs. 505·53 lakhs, the revised estimate shews estimated defecit of only Rs. 2·51 lakhs, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 97·76 lakhs, as against Rs 87·54 estimated in last year's Budget.

In the estimate for 1908-09 the receipts are placed at Rs. 561·68 lakhs and the Expenditure at Rs. 551·648 lakhs, showing a surplus of 10·20 lakhs, and raising the Provincial balance at the end of the year to 107·96 lakhs ; but the Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes, Financial member, states, that the surplus of the year is not, however, wholly real, for the reason that, in the revison of the Provincial Settlement, the Government of India allowed for an Expenditure of Rs. 27·92 lakhs, on scheme of Police Reform, whilst the Budget estimate contemplates an outlay of about 20 lakhs only, in this respect.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MARCH 23.

Reports from Jeypur show that plague still rages in the City and some half of the inhabitants have fled. Delhi City still remains free, the Health Officer finding abundant scope for activity in ensuring cleanliness of the city by constant inspections, but regrets lack of co-operation afforded particularly by Hindus in rat extermination. At Ballabgarh, an area of scarcity, a native Station-master and family have been attacked by plague, the Railway Doctor attributing the cause as conveyed in imported hoarded and dirty grain from outside areas, some quantity having been condemned as musty and unserviceable. Large stocks of imported grain are held locally and market prices have probably reached the highest point, red wheat retailing from seven to seven and a half seers per rupee.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET. ONE's first feeling, after reading the Financial Statement for 1908-09 which the Hon. Mr. Baker laid before the Legislative Council on Friday last, is one of thankfulness that the famine in the United Provinces and Central India has not upset financial calculations to a greater extent. Had the Finance Minister of the Supreme Government budgeed for a deficit, and had he informed the public that no grants of any kind could be made outside the ordinary routine allotments, one would not have been surprised, in view of the fact that scarcity and distress have affected nearly 50 millions of India's inhabitants. But it appears that the machinery of famine administration, the automatic provision for suspensions and remissions of revenue, and the arrangements for the prompt issue of advances to the agricultural population have gradually become so perfect that far less distress has been rife than would have been the case under similar circumstances five or ten years ago. The people themselves also appear to possess greater powers of resistance to calamity than they used to, and have not been forced on this occasion to wander aimlessly from their homes in search of food or employment, to rescind all their socialties, or to betake themselves to a career of organized theft and house-breaking in the hope of acquiring a handful of money or food or of being lodged and fed in a jail at the expense of the State.

Partly owing to the above reasons and partly to the fact that the winter rains operated to confine the famine to a smaller area than usual, the Government of India have been able to satisfy the current needs of the administration and to set apart considerable special grants for the improvement of the various provincial police establishments, for the amelioration of the sanitary circumstances of the country towns and villages, and for the expansion of education. The improvement of the status and prospects of the police is recognised by everyone as a matter of vital importance, directly affecting, as it does, the private welfare of the mofussil villager who has long complained of the oppression and even extortion practised by an ill-paid and unelevated constabulary ; and there is little doubt that a gradual increase in the pay, prospects and numerical strength of the district police establishments, and a consequent increase in the popularity of the police-service likely to attract a better class of men, will indirectly prove an incalculable benefit to the inarticulate masses.

One wishes, however that in allotting the grants under the other two heads of administration the Government of India had recognised that Education is of even more importance than sanitation, and that once the mass of the people have been provided with facilities for educating themselves and their children, the introduction of a higher sanitary standard will be a far easier matter than it at present is. Moreover the bulk of the extra grant for education has been awarded to the United Provinces and Bengal rather to the detriment of other presidencies, which, though they may have no large schemes of a novel kind to finance, are yet face to face with educational requirements of a most imperative character. In Bombay, for example, the great questions of the day concern the increase of primary schools in the districts and the raising of the pay and prospects of the teaching staff of the primary schools. It is lamentable to contemplate the fact that at the very moment when the Government of India is formulating utopian but wholly premature schemes for the abolition of fees in primary schools, the children of three out of every four villages in the Presidency are clamouring for schools which Government cannot through lack of funds provide, and the masters in the schools which do exist are being paid less emoluments than a cooly or peon. It is for these two objects that funds are most urgently required ; and, until by liberal grants the Government of India has enabled the local Government to fulfil those objects, it seems fatuous to think of abolishing educational fees or to speak of such abolition as in any sense a general reduction of taxation, warranted to affect all classes.

One reads from time to time of subscriptions raised by the inhabitants of a village towards the cost of a new school and of the subscriptions lying idle for an indefinite period because Government are totally unable to find funds to defray the other half of the cost and one hears of discontent, despondency, threats of strike among the masters who justifiably contend that seven rupees a month is not a sufficient salary for them to live upon, and upon which to support their families, and is entirely out of proportion to the importance of their duties. Improved sanitation, particularly in reference to the prevention of plague-epidemics, is undoubtedly an object to be seriously sought after by administrative measures ; for at present, except in the large cities the populace knows no sanitary standard, the local authorities have no means to provide for proper sanitary seprervision and control, and the absence of any definite plan of sanitary progress has unquestionably aided the yearly recurrence and spread of diseases like plague, which thrive most heartily in areas untouched by the canons of public health administration. Yet, despite the obvious need for improving the sanitary conditions under which the people now live, one cannot help feeling, for the reasons given above that education has the first and more justifiable claim upon the purse-strings of Government, and one wishes that the large amounts allocated by the Government of India to sanitation had been expended instead upon the crying needs of the people themselves, who often ask for educational facilities at their doors, and cannot obtain them, and upon the needs of those who are primarily responsible for training and moulding the intelligence of the rising generation.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. An important debate took place last week in the Corporation on the question of the appointment of a qualified Water Engineer to control the waterworks departments. The whole question arose out of the circumstances attending the notorious fine at Sitaram Buildings last June, and was thoroughly discussed by a strong Committee which, agreeing with the views of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, decided that the time has come to appoint an independent Water Engineer of the highest qualifications on a salary which may be anything between 1,200 and 1,800 rupees a month. Practically every member of the Committee and of the Corporation agreed to the general proposal to appoint a properly-qualified officer to the charge of the Bombay Water Works ; but some difference of opinion existed on the question of whether that officer should be independent of the control of this Executive Engineer, or whether he should continue as at present to be subordinate to the Executive Engineer. The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla was the first to raise the point at the meeting of the Corporation, and endeavoured to show that before deciding this point as between the Executive Engineer and the Water Engineer, the Corporation must also decide the point as between the Executive and the Drainage Engineers, and in fact that no steps for the appointment of a qualified Water Engineer ought to be taken, until the whole future constitution of the Engineering Department had been discussed and fixed.

Mr. Dunn followed suit and laid down that supreme control of the Executive Engineer was essential for the proper working of the various Engineering departments and for harmonizing the differences of opinion among those departments. Mr. Dunn was doubtless drawing upon his knowledge of the system obtaining in European and American cities ; but he forgot the main fact that in Europe and America there is no such officer as the Municipal Commissioner to act as intermediary between the Corporation and the executive and to co-ordinate the working of the various departments and he also cannot have been aware, as Mr. Edwardes pointed out, that the system at present in vogue in the Bombay Municipality has not only not tended to smooth inter-departmental differences but has actually on more than one occasion tended to accentuate such differences. To Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla's contention both Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner, and Mr. Baptista gave compete replies, pointing out that the Committee had already considered the question raised by him and were agreed that the subject of control of the Drainage Department was quite separable from that under discussion, and no occasion whatever existed for deferring the appointment of a qualified engineer for the Water Department. Sir Pherosha Mehta who had moved the adoption of the Committee's Report had therefore no occasion to reply at length to the objections brought forward ; the subject was put to the vote ; and the report of the Committee was approved and adopted by a large majority. The question of reorganizing the subordinate staff still remains for discussion ; but in deciding to appoint a highly qualified man at the head of the department, the Corporation has taken a great step forward, a step which is calculated to stand the City in good stead in the immediate future.

The question of the appointment of a second Municipal Auditor aroused a certain amount of discussion, in consequence of an attempt by certain Councillors to push the claims of a gentleman who, though apparently an expert in commercial book-keeping, had absolutely no knowledge of the system of audit and accounts in Government, and therefore also Municipal Offices. In preferring the appointment of a man who had had many years' experience of the work of the Accountant-General's office the Corporation unquestionably acted wisely ; and they very properly rejected the suggestion that for work of this nature a young man was of more value than one who had already passed his fiftieth year. There can be little doubt that for the careful audit of Municipal accounts, which is a task of no mean magnitude, the steadiness of mature age is more to be desired than the ardour of youth ; and the choice made by the Corporation was undoubtedly the one best calculated to further the steady progress of Municipal finance.

The reports of the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, on the question of the future development of Bombay, have been laid before the Corporation, and have been published in the daily journals. Time does not permit of one discussing their proposals now, but one must confess that the Commissioner's report is perhaps the most useful that has yet been written on the subject; and, if the Corporation accepted his views practically unaltered, they would not go far wrong. The subject, however, is one that can more suitably be discussed when the Corporation has framed its final report for submission to Government.

BOMBAY RACING. Once again the Bombay racing season has drawn to a close, and the professional punter has a chance of sitting down and quietly making up his account ere the Poona season claims his presence every week-end. One wonders how many out of the hundreds of natives who throng the race-courses in Bombay, Poona and Calcutta derive any benefit whatever from the gambling which seems to be inseparable from this form of sport. Thirty years ago there was no organised Turf Club and no annual round of meetings such as there is now, and the mad desire to stake money on the galloping of a horse had not filtered down to the masses. Now all is changed; and the natural desire to gamble which is implanted in the native heart and which was once satisfied with wagering on the fall of a shower of rain is now fostered and augmented by an almost continuous succession of race-meetings. One almost fears that when posterity balances the account of the good or the evil that England has done to India, this introduction of organised horse-racing and its attendant gambling will bulk very largely on the debit side of the account. For in these days in Bombay even the children and the youths are bitten by the craze for risking on a race the rupees which they can ill afford to lose ; and the son who was once satisfied to sit in the shop on Saturday afternoon and balance his father's accounts must now be off to Mahalaxmi by three o'clock to hob-nob with the rag-tag and bob-tail of the stables and to stake his earnings upon the fleetness of a horse and the good faith of a jockey. A number of men in the service of Public and Private bodies have also succumbed to the insidious influence of the race-course, and in their folly attempt to increase a small income by a lucky hazard ; and in eight cases out of ten they reap their natural reward and, if they do not overstep the bounds of morality, burden themselves with a load of debt which they can never hope to wipe off. The extent to which gambling upon the race-course row pervades the lower middle classes and lower classes in cities is one of the less reputable results of the introduction of western ideas and civilization and is just as pernicious as the ram-fighting, cock-fighting and rain-gambling which has been rendered punishable by law.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Sunday.

A large house assembled at the Empire Theatre last night for the first performance in Bombay of *Sunday*. The name suggests an ecclesiastical connection, but this is not the case. Sunday is the name of an orphan girl, a wild flower from a Western mining camp, who has been left by her father to the care of four comrades, a trust which they regard as generally the traditional rough, good hearted digger might be expected to do, as sacred. Instead of Sunday being under their control they soon find themselves her slaves, and in the first act which, by the way borders almost on melo-drama, some amusing incidents take place. The first scene is the typical miners' log cabin. The decision has been arrived at that Sunday is to go to a convent to better her education. A young Englishman, Arthur Brinthorpe, of good stock, evidently the black sheep of the family, attempts to induce Sunday to become his mistress, and her horror on finding that what she considered his real love for her takes the line proposed fills her with rage. On his attempting to force his attentions on her she takes up a revolver and threatens him. A struggle ensues. At the height of it one of the miners, "Jacky," appears on the scene and shoots the Englishman.

The next two scenes are laid in England. Sunday has blossomed into womanhood, but is still the same wild, impulsive creature. She is on a visit to Colonel Brinthorpe's. The latter falls in love with her, and the feeling being reciprocated everything goes as merry as a marriage bell until Sunday suddenly finds her conscience will not allow her to marry the brother of the man who was killed whilst in the act of paying insulting attention to her. She decides to return to the miners camp.

The last scene takes us back to the log cabin. Colonel Brinthorpe, who has no idea of the real cause of Sunday's change of mind, but believes that it is due to some former love, follows her to America. His appearance on the scene is welcomed, and he eventually becomes aware of the cause of the refusal. The play closes with Colonel Brinthorpe refusing to say good-bye to Sunday, and the audience are left to imagine everything ending happily.

Miss Florence Hamer in the title role gave a very sweet and effective portrayal of the character. Mr. Claude King played a dual part, that of the scamp brother and the Colonel, and as the latter gave the good work always associated with his interpretations. Mr. Sidney Pease made an excellent counsellor in the part of Tom Oxley, and the four miners parts, taken respectively by Mr. Clifford Bown, Mr. Sinclair Cotter, Mr. Henry Hargreaves and Mr. W. J. Butler were well played. Miss Russell Spiers as Sunday's aunt, Mrs. Naresby, was good, whilst Miss Blanche Forsyth made a most charming nun.

To-night "His House in Order" will be staged.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING A NATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Dr. Rose, of the Russa Engineering Works, was to-day charged before the Magistrate of Alipore with wounding an Indian servant with a revolver under circumstances already reported.

CALCUTTA MOTORS COMPANY.

Notice against Winding Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Mr. Justice Harington, of the Calcutta High Court, issued a Rule to-day at the instance of Mr. W. Macpherson, Contractor, upon the Calcutta Motors Company to show cause against being wound up.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

HARD LUCK FOR MR. BASS.

'Varsity Athletics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Tom West, which rules favourite for the Grand National, ran a fine race in the Worksop Steeplechase, and those who have backed him for the big Aintree event may well feel satisfied. We know the horse is good over the country by his second to Eremon last year and by the manner he got the best of Sweet Cecil in the run in for the Worksop Steeplechase points to improved speed. Another prominent National candidate in Kirkland was on view at Leicester and gave a good display in the Thurmaston Steeplechase. He and Lara (a stable companion) met at even weights and after a fine race the latter showed the best pace on the flat and they finished first and second. In the Grand National Kirkland has to concede Lara 18 lbs., but the extra 1 1/2 miles will make a big difference, while the 1905 winner is noted to be about fourteen pounds better over the Aintree course than any other. Under these circumstances Kirkland's defeat is not alarming and, bar mishaps, he will be much fancied on the day.

HARD LUCK FOR MR. BASS.

Mr. Willie Bass has just met with a bad bit of luck through the sudden death of Sancy. The son of Diamond Jubilee and Dame Agneta was five years of age and on his last season's form—when he won the Jockey Club Stakes and only went under by a head for the Eclipse Stakes (won by Lally)—looked like doing very well during this season. Apart from this his stud value would have been considerable. In connection with this it is only recently that Mr. Bass sold Cyllene and in the ordinary course of events Sancy would have taken his place. This is something akin to the death of Persimmon, just after His Majesty had parted with Diamond Jubilee which replaced his younger brother Pietermaritzburg. Sancy won just over 12,000 sovs. in stakes and so was a good bargain at 1,800 guineas. The horse was found dead in his stall at Manton, the cause of his death being valvular disease and hypertrophy of the heart.

CRICKET.

Home cricketers are watching the course of events with regard to the projected England-Australia-South Africa tournament with considerable interest. It appears to be the prevailing idea that no departure will be made from the usual conditions of only allowing three days for a match. This means that on a good wicket and with reasonable scoring there must be several draws as a day for each innings is about the usual run of things. Cricketers are slow to adopt new ideas, but if the South African and Australian authorities join hands, it ought to be possible to bring about some changes. For instance, protecting the pitch with tarpauling might make all the difference between a finished and abandoned game. Another desirable improvement would be to toss for choice of innings and then take it in turns afterwards. In all games it is the writer's contention that the element of luck and chance should be eliminated as far as possible and much might be done in this direction by the exercise of a few common-sense rules and regulations. In connection with the big tournament, it is good to note Mr. Abe Bailey (who set the project going) has offered a trophy to be held by the winners. The mythical "Ashes" are coveted just as much as a valuable cup or shield and produce just as good cricket; nevertheless a trophy of some sort seems to be in order.

TEST MATCH AVERAGES.

A study of the averages for the five Test Matches shows that our representatives failed where we were considered most strong, viz. in bowling. J. N. Crawford took 30 wickets, average 24.73, Fielder 25 at an average of 25·08 and Barnes 24, average 26·08. The others were failures, though it must be remembered that Blythe only took part in one match. The inclusion of Hayes might possibly have improved things, but he never found his form with the bat. In addition, Crawford's strained heart, Barne's bad knee, and Fielder's strained bowling arm have also to be considered, so that it is really a wonder our bowling was as good as it was. The Australians had six trundlers whose victims ran into double figures and without the average being higher than 30.42 and it stands to reason that six good bowlers must do better than three. Our great weakness however was in the batting as only Gunn (average 51.33) Hobbs (43.14) and Hardstaffe (31.10) really reached high level. Rhodes was disappointing and though he is well up in the general averages his figures for the Tests were only 20·50 which is only about half what one might expect from such a tried and sound bat. The Australian averages show level excellence, three men being in the forties and four above 33. This looks well for the next trip to England in which, however, Clem Hill is not expected to participate. It is also possible that G. Gunn will stay in Australia, as the climate appears to suit him, which will be England's loss as he certainly shines well against the Australians.

FOOTBALL.

The victory of Ireland over Scotland in the thirty-first Rugby International has considerably altered the look of things. The display of the Irishmen against England was very moderate, but the changes in the forward department have proved beneficial, so that Ireland may yet prove a thorn in the side of Wales. The Scots were much fancied to win Saturday's game at Dublin, and even allowing for the improvement in Ireland's team, the visitors would probably have pulled through but for misfortune. This came in the first five minutes of the game through W. M. Walter breaking his collar bone. Naturally, with a man short, the Scots were greatly handicapped, though MacLeod tried to do the work of two men and played a great game. Under the circumstances it was no discredit to be beaten by 16 points to 11. The accident to Walters again draws attention to the injustice of allowing accidents to handicap a side, and it is really about time we adopted the American plan of allowing substitutes to take the place of injured players.

WALES VS. FRANCE.

Of course Wales beat France in the first International at Cardiff on Monday, which was witnessed by 20,000 spectators. Perhaps the most notable feature of the visitors' form was the great pace shown by several of them, and when they learn more of the game they will be hard to beat. Of late years England's cracks have lacked great pace and at the present time we have no one to compare with Frank Ritchie, H. Jowett, F. W. Cooper or A. H. Hind, all of whom were famous sprinters. Then Wales had A. J. Gould of hurdling fame, while at the present time Scotland has K. MacLeod, the Cambridge sprinter. Ireland's fastest player were the brothers Bilger and the brothers Magee, while the pace of Loubser and Krige of South Africa and Smith of New Zealand was exceptional. This question of pace does not receive enough attention in England and if the Rugby authorities looked around among amateur runners for recruits, we might eventually discover and develop some brilliant players who are also very speedy.

ASSOCIATION.

So far as the leaders are concerned, the positions in regard to the League Championships were virtually unaltered by Saturday's results. The destination of the English League honours is assured, but a much keener fight is being seen in the Second Division and the Scottish League. Bradford City dropped a point on visiting Glossop, and Oldham gained a big win at Chesterfield. This leaves Bradford with 41 points for 28 games as against 37 for 26 by Oldham, Derby claiming 38 for 27, so that there is nothing in it. The leaders (Falkirk) in the Scottish League also had to rest satisfied with a draw on visiting Dundee, but as Celtic did no better on entertaining Third Lanark it was a case of marking time among three top teams. Still Celtic's chance looks best, the champions having secured 41 points in 25 games as against 43 for 27 by Falkirk and 42 for 28 by Dundee.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE COUNCILS.

The following is the text of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's letter to Government on the enlargement of Legislative Councils and connected questions.

I very heartily welcome the desire of the Governor-General in Council, in formulating the proposals for the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, to give due and ample representation to the different classes, and interests of the community. I concur in the view that, under the system of administration prevailing at present in India, it is essential that Government should always be able to reckon on a numerical majority in the Legislative Councils. I do so specially for the reason that the function of these Councils is not merely to make laws, but also to amend and repeal existing statutes. It would create a very undesirable state of affairs if the ruling authority was obliged, for want of numerical majority in the Council, to veto measures coming with the sanction of the vote of a majority of the Legislative Councils. While readily conceding for reasons mentioned the desirability of retaining a clear Government majority, I strongly feel that some provision should be made to prevent the official majority from acting arbitrarily. A clear Government majority means the power of carrying any Legislative measure in spite of, and in the face of, a strong adverse public opinion. I think it is essential that some safeguard should be provided to prevent such an arbitrary exercise of the power of the majority, and I respectfully submit that, in amending the Council's Act, a special section should be introduced, by which a measure before these Councils, must become postponed for a period of six months in the event of a large majority of the elected members voting against it. The present procedure in the matter of Legislative measures for the various Provinces requires, that they have to be previously submitted for sanction to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. These two authorities, after making such enquiries as they deem necessary, authorise the introduction of the measure in the Provincial Councils. At the time when such sanction is accorded, the non-official view is generally not before them. The public come to know of the measure when it is published in the "Government Gazette" after the requisite sanction of the higher authorities has been previously obtained. If it appears to them objectionable, their objections find expression in the Vernacular Press and in the representations of public bodies. Any criticism or representations at that stage lose most of their value. The main principles of the proposed Legislation become fixed between the Local and the Imperial Governments before publication, and they are almost always strictly adhered to. The only opportunity which the non-official element get for discussion and amendment is in the Select Committee, but on that body also Government provide a clear official majority. In these deliberations slight changes on matters of detail are alone possible, the principles having been previously settled remain unaltered. The clear Government majorities can thus prove efficient weapons for the exercise of arbitrary authority.

The suggestion I have ventured to submit while securing to Government a clear majority will, to a great extent, safeguard the interests of the public. I would give to a certain large majority of the elected members the right to ensure postponement for a period of, say, six months. The new section should provide that when any measure is submitted for consideration before a Legislative Council, and when it is found on the matter being put to the vote that three-fourths of the number of elected Councillors vote against it, it must be considered as postponed, and must not be brought forward for reconsideration within a period of, say, six months. The proportion of elected members to whom I desire the power to be conceded has been fixed so high in order to prevent wilful obstruction, and if Government so wish I would not object to raise it even to four-fifths. I would also provide that in any case of this kind where the required proportion of elected members have recorded their votes against a measure and the matter is considered of a most urgent character, H. E. the Viceroy should have the power to overrule the wishes of the elected members, and by special sanction authorise the re-introduction of the measure within the period of postponement fixed by the new section.

My suggestion, while securing to the representatives of the people the right to prevent the Provincial Government from an arbitrary exercise of the power which a clear majority provides, ensures against wilful obstruction on the part of non-official members, and has the further advantage of leaving the hands of Government reasonably free in urgent matters.

The reasons which have induced me to recommend a postponement for a reasonable period in preference to the rejection of the measures are perfectly obvious. I wish to ensure that the sanction to be given to Provincial Legislation by the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State should become real and not nominal. At present such sanction is obtained on the "ex-parte" representations of Provincial Governments. The public do not get any chance of being heard till after the sanction is accorded. In all cases in which there is no feeling in the matter amongst the public, the present procedure may be allowed. But in cases in which there happens to be a pronounced adverse opinion, the higher authorities should obtain an opportunity of reconsidering their sanction. This will be secured under the suggestion I have made. The speeches delivered in the Legislative Councils are reported in full in the proceedings, and after the vote is taken and a measure becomes postponed, all the arguments urged against it by the non-official members would be published in the proceedings, and the sanctioning authorities would thereby be put in possession of the complete case, both official and non-official. The Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State will thereby be enabled to give a considered opinion, and this may well be accepted as final.

There is an additional advantage in giving effect to the suggestion I have made. If one thing has clearly come out of the wide-spread criticism to which the reform proposals have been subjected, it is that the public do not secure any additional powers under the scheme. Is is quite true that an opportunity will be afforded to a larger number of people to give expression to their views before the ruling authorities, but the power to force upon the people, unpopular and distasteful legislation, will remain unimpaired. The extent of the reforms thus allowed, while enabling more interests to voice their views, falls far short of the legitimate aspirations of the people. I would, therefore, strongly urge upon Government the desirability of conceding at least the very limited power to the people which I have suggested. It will enable them to be effectively heard in matters in which there may happen to be a pronounced difference of opinion amongst the official and non-official members of the Legislative Councils.

It is gratifying to find that Government have recognised the right of the Muhamadan minority to representation by election on the Legislative Councils. I am in entire agreement with the views expressed in the letter under acknowledgement, justifying the proposal of the Government of India to concede this right. While recognising the spirit in which the right is conceded, I regret to observe that only two elective seats are allotted to this important communinty on the Imperial Legislative Council. The future constitution of the enlarged Legislative Councils, foreshadowed in the letter of the Government of India, provides 25 non-official seats by election and nomination. Out of these, 2 by election and 2 by nomination are allotted to the Muhamadan community. I venture to submit that both on the consideration of their numerical strength and their historical and political importance, to which the Government of India have very rightly given due weight, the Muhamadan community is entitled to larger representation. A reference has been made on the subject in Mr. Secretary Stewart's letter, and it is pointed out that the Muhamadan community may secure one or two seats by election in Provinces in which they are numerically in a majority. The election of a Muhamadan will largely depend not upon the numericial strength of the community so far as the population is concerned, but upon the numerical communal strength upon the constituencies brought into existence. I am not in a position to express any opinion as to whether, in the Provinces referred to, the Muhamadans will be in a majority in the electorates created under the scheme. But apart from this aspect of the question, I am strongly of opinion that more than four seats on the Imperial Council should be allotted to the Muhamadan community. With this view I would submit for the consideration of Government the desirability of throwing open to election all the four seats which have been reserved for the Muhamadans in the scheme. The two nomination seats set aside for the Musalmans should be converted into elective seats. If the expectation of Government in the matter of ordinary elections in the two Provinces is realized, the community will secure adequate representation on the Imperial Council which their numbers and their political and historical importance entitles them to. If such expectation is not fulfilled, then one or two nomination seats out of those still remaining in the discretion of H. E. the Viceroy should be filled by the appointment of Muhamadans.

In submitting this suggestion, I wish it to be clearly understood that I am most strongly in favour of obtaining for the Muhamadan community their full representation by election. The Musalmans have had in the past representation by nomination on the Legislative Councils, the Municipal and Local Boards, and it is this form of representation against which the community has complained. In future we desire representation by election as far as possible in decided preference to nomination. I do not wish to enter into any arguments in justification of this course. The reasons for such preference are so obvious that it is quite unnecessary to lengthen this communication by detailing them. I am not convinced by the plea advanced by Government that better class of candidates will be deterred from offering themselves for election against men of inferior social status. I am strongly of opinion that those men who do not possess the courage to face a constituency of their own co-religionists residing in their own districts have no right to be considered as the representative men. I would go a step further and say that Government have no right to interfere in the free choice of the community as to the person they desire to be represented by. He may belong to lower rung of the social ladder, but if he proves at the polling booth that he enjoys the confidence of the people, he should be allowed to be the exponent of their views. It cannot reasonably be argued that under such circumstances Government should step in and select their representative who should be some one other than the person whom the Muhamadans would elect. If the apprehensions entertained by Government come to be realized and members of the educated middle class are elected under the scheme, it will serve as a most useful lesson to the upper class Muhamadans, and will have the effect of bestirring them into throwing off their lethargy in matters educational and induce them by educational and other efforts to try and occupy the position their wealth and status may rightly warrant. If representation is to be conceded to the Muhamadans, let it be quite real. Let them select the men in whom they have confidence and through whom they desire to be heard, irrespective of considerations which appear to me foreign to the point.

I have seen it urged that if Government decide to concede representation by election to important minorities, such as the Muhamadans, it should be laid down that such elections shall be made by the other constituencies brought into existence. In other words it is suggested that the representatives of the Muhamadans should be selected not by them but by an electorate in which the sister-communities will largely predominate. If the Muhamadan community is to secure a spokesman to voice their views in the Councils of the State, let him be selected by themselves and not by others. It is manifestly absurd to say, for instance, that representation by election should be conceded to the Parsis, but that a member of that community should be selected not by themselves but by the Muhamadans. Such a procedure would cut at the very root of direct representation, and I trust Government will pay no heed to it.

I notice that under the scheme formulated by Government, representation by election has been provided for the Calcutta and the Bombay Chambers of Commerce. These bodies are very largely European and represent the important mercantile interests of the European community in the two principal cities in the country. Subject to the remarks I propose to make later on the question of the constituencies to be created for electing representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council, I readily recognise the desirability of providing adequate representation to the European mercantile community of India. The only suggestion I should like to offer is that it would be preferable to treat these seats on the same principle as the elective seats provided for the Muhamadan community. This course will ensure the privilege being enjoyed at different times by all the important European trade centres in India.

I wish to invite the attention of Government to the omission that is noticeable in the scheme in the matter of representation by election of the vast Indian mercantile interest in the country. No provision has been made to secure to Indian trade, commerce and industries any direct representation at all. The claims of this important interest are so strong and so obvious that I do not propose to dilate upon them. I trust now that the matter has been brought to their notice, the omission will be rectified.

Dealing with the Imperial Advisory Councils, I am in entire agreement with the views generally expressed that they will serve no useful purpose if the members are drawn largely from the Ruling Chiefs and territorial magnates. No one can question the right of Government to consult such people only as they choose. They can easily do this without the creation of any special Councils for the purpose. If, however, the object of Government is to elicit the real views of the people as a help towards better government, and if they propose to give statutory status to these Councils, I venture to submit that that object can alone be attained by recruiting largely from the educated classes. The principle of nomination that is proposed to be applied to these Councils will frustrate the object in view. In dealing with the Legislative Councils I have readily recognised the necessity of having a clear Government majority. This provision ensures the power of action in a manner that Government may deem best. Such being the case I fail to see why, in the constitution of Councils, purely advisory, wider opportunities are not proposed to be offered to the popular element. The final determining voice in all matters being in the hands of the Government of India, they ought to invite the free expression of views held by the different classes and communities through their accredited representatives. I would strongly advocate the policy of inviting opinions from quarters which can most intelligently and competently submit them. It is best to know fully all that can be said against the views entertained by Government in order to enable them to judge carefully the "pros" and "cons" of every question. It is only in this way that a considered opinion can be formed. Measures emanating from Government after they have been revised in the light of the criticism to which they may have been previously subjected will stand a much better chance of acceptance than those formulated under the existing system. Such criticism, though made confidentially if so desired, will serve a really useful purpose and will undoubtedly conduce to better government.

If Advisory Councils are proposed to be brought into existence for this object, and if they are constituted in such a manner as to secure it, then I would welcome the measure as a step in the right direction. On all occasions when I have had an opportunity of doing so, I have impressed upon the high officials on this side of India, the extreme desirability of consulting popular representatives before any measures are decided upon and published. It usually takes a long time before all the officers concerned are consulted and each measure assumes a definite shape. Instead of publishing it forthwith, I have strongly advocated the desirability of taking into their confidence the representatives of the people. If it is once recognised that the people who have distinguished themselves in public life are actuated by as keen a desire as Government to promote the welfare and well-being of the people, that the interests of both are in no way antagonistic but common, that both desire the greatest good of the people, much of the feeling of estrangement which does unfortunately prevail, would be swept away and the official and the non-official element would be able to work harmoniously together towards a common end. The gain to the country under such a system would be immense. In one of his speeches the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the then Acting Governor of Bombay, expressed himself emphatically in favour of what he called the round-table conferences. It is this form of exchange of views which I have always advocated. Let the papers be first submitted confidentially for perusal to representative Indians and then let the officer in charge call them together and personally discuss the matter with them. I am fully confident that if this was done much of the prevailing dissatisfaction will be largely dissipated and greater confidence and good feeling will take its place.

As far as I can see the suggestion I have ventured to submit is not open to any objection. The ultimate power of taking action will remain absolutely with Government, and they can, if so inclined, refuse to be guided by the opinions which will be elicited under the new system. The difference will be that while at present action is proposed to be taken in ignorance of the views and sentiments of the people, in future Government will be fully aware of these and will have had an opportunity of considering all the points that can be urged on the other side. Believing as I do that Government and the representatives of the people are both actuated by the earnest desire to secure the greatest good of the people, I have not the least doubt that the result of consultations and round-table conferences will be eminently satisfactory and will lead to smooth and better government. Let Advisory Councils be constituted on some system of this kind, and I feel certain they will be heartily welcomed and will do a great amount of good.

I will now deal with the enlargement of the Bombay Legislative Council. It would have greatly facilitated an expression of opinion if the public had before them the outlines of the scheme which is proposed to be introduced here. The Government of India, in notifying the reform proposals, have published the basis on which the Imperial Legislative Council is proposed to be enlarged. If the same procedure had been followed in the case of the local Council I would have been in a better position to discuss the matter. I have seen some suggestions made on the subject, but before dealing with them I wish to express the earnest hope that adequate representation will be provided in the scheme for the important Muhamadan minority both in the City of Bombay and in the Mofussil. The right of the Muhamadan minority to representation by election has been recognised by the Government of India, and I feel confident that in the scheme for the enlargement of the Bombay Legislative Council adequate provision will be made for such representation. I do not therefore propose to deal further with the subject.

In determining the constituencies for the local Legislative Council, I hope care will be taken to ensure the realization of the object underlying the reform proposals. The Government of India state that their object is "to give the people of India wider opportunities of expressing their views on administrative matters," "to take a more effective part in shaping the action of Government," and thus to lead "to a larger share in the actual work of administration and more extensive employment in the higher offices of the State." It is clearly the intention of the authorities to invite free expression of non-official opinion with a view to better government and to educate the people to take greater interest in the work of administration and to qualify them for greater political privileges in the future. In order that these objects may be fulfilled, it is essential that the right of election to the Legislative Councils should be enjoyed by as large a number of people as is reasonably possible. To enlarge the number of elective seats on the Council and to restrict the number of voters in each electorate will, in my opinion, frustrate the very object with which the reform proposals have been formulated.

In the representation which the Bombay Municipal Corporation has submitted for the consideration of Government, they recommended that the City should secure a minimum of seven and a maximum of nine elective seats. Much will of course depend upon the extent to which the local Council is proposed to be enlarged, but I may be permitted to say that, in fixing the number of elective seats to be provided for the Muhamadan community, care will be taken that adequate representation, commensurate not only with their numerical strength but with their importance in other respects, will be ensured. I venture to trust that nothing short of two elective seats will be provided for the Muhamadans of the City in the scheme which the local Government will have to frame for the future constitution of the Provincial Council.

Reverting to the question of the constituencies to be created for electing Councillors, I notice that if effect is given to the recommendation of the Corporation, the total number of voters for the seven or nine seats which may be allotted to the City's representation will not exceed 1,500. It appears to me that out of a total population of a million souls, to fix upon only 1,500 men to enjoy the right of voting will hardly be in consonance with the primary object of the scheme. To give effect to it a much larger number of people should be invited to exercise the privilege. This can easily be done if the basis of income-tax and educational attainments is substituted for bodies or associations in the formation of electorates. To my mind the constituencies should be—

(1) The European merchants and traders paying a certain amount of income-tax.

(2) The Indian merchants and traders selected on the same basis;

(3) Persons substantially interested in the industries of the Presidency;

(4) Fellows of the University and Graduates of ten years' standing;

(5) Communal representation on the basis of income-tax and educational qualifications.

Besides the manifest advantage of securing larger constituencies for the elections, my suggestion has many other points in its favour. It confers the right to people who become entitled to it not because they belong to any association, but on the ground that they have a substantial stake in the interest concerned. Dealing with trade and commerce, I think the best test for this purpose is the payment of income-tax. A man may have no real interest in trade or commerce and may still belong to one of these associations and thereby exercise an important influence in the election, while another person, not belonging to it who may be largely so interested, would have no voice in the selection of a representative. I can see no reason why a person, fully qualified in every sense of the word to have a voice in the election of a representative for a special interest, should be forced to become a member of an association, to get a vote which he is otherwise clearly entitled. Why should Government force him to pay the entrance fee and annual subscription to an association in order to secure the privilege of voting when the extent of his interest in that particular representation can be otherwise clearly proved? I do not think there is the smallest justification for Government, by giving the right of election to associations, to compel people to become members thereof.

This system is open to another and a more serious objection. Each association has its rules and regulations for the admission of members. New members are admitted either by the vote of the whole body or that of the Managing Committee. Each association very rightly retains in its own hands the absolute power of admission into its numbers. But it is obvious that such power is open to grave abuse. The total number of members can easily be largely increased or unduly narrowed down. I cannot see why, in order to secure the right of voting, a fully qualified person should be at the mercy of a small body of individuals, themselves keenly interested in the elections. He can be effectively shut out of his right by being refused to be enrolled as a member. Under this system cliquism can have full sway and legitimate aspirations can be suppressed.

Any system which is open to the objections I have briefly referred to ought not to receive the sanction of Government. Let the privilege be conceded to people not because they belong to any body or association but on the ground that they are clearly entitled to it, on some independent test which may be generally applicable.

In my opinion the best test for the representation of trades and commerce is the payment of a certain amount of income-tax, while for industries the right of voting should be given to owners of industrial concerns and large shareholders. For communal elections I recommend the basis of income-tax and educational qualifications.

For the representation of the University I would associate Graduates of ten years' standing with the Fellows of the University.

My object in doing so is not only to enlarge the numerical strength of the constituency, but also to introduce a substantial proportion of non official element into the electorate, and to give the educated classes a voice in the election. Under the scheme Government have provided a clear official majority, and they will secure it outside the seats thrown open to election. It is therefore necessary that in all constituencies the non-official independent element should predominate. The present number of Fellows who have the right of voting is about 250, but under the operation of the Universities Act, this number will be gradually reduced to 100. A very large proportion of these will be chosen by Government for a definite term of office. It is to my mind necessary that a large non-official element should be associated with them for the choice of a representative.

In order that there may be no misapprehension on the point, I wish to state that my remarks do not apply to the Bombay Corporation, as that is a body constituted by an Act of the Legislature and consists largely of elected councillors.

In conclusion I may be permitted to tender to Government our grateful thanks for the recognition of the right of the Muhamadan community to direct representation by election on the Legislative Councils, and to express the hope that, in formulating the final scheme, care will be taken to provide adequate representation for them commensurate not only with their numbers but also with their historical and political importance.—I have etc.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

BOMBAY, 21st March.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, H. H. Sir John Hewett, and H. H. The Aga Khan have consented to become members of the East India Association, Westminster Chambers, 3, Victoria Street, London.

The object of the East India Association has been declared to be the promotion, by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. To attain this object the Council earnestly invite the co-operation of all those who, by their position, influence, knowledge of India or administrative experience, are able to render effective assistance, and without whose active and liberal support the work of the Association cannot be accomplished.

The Association would specially appeal to the Ruling Princes of India, who are the natural exponents of the opinions and wishes of their fellow-countrymen, and whose rights and privileges it will ever strive to maintain.

The Association would appeal to the educated classes of the Indian people, with whose aspirations, so far as these are consonant with good sense, moderation and loyalty, it has the warmest sympathy.

The Council would invite the co-operation in India of the influential commercial and non-official English community, and of the active and retired members of the Government Services, Civil and Military, who have consistently laboured to advance the best interests of the people, and who have helped to consolidate, maintain and defend the Indian Empire.

The East India Association has no connection with English Party politics, and welcomes as members all those who are interested in the welfare and progress of India, whatever their political opinions. Its attitude with reference to Indian questions is strictly conservative in the truest sense; it desires to encourage all wise and well-considered projects of social and administrative reform, but at the same time to protect the people of India from rash and hasty experiments opposed to the traditions of the country, which disorganise its finances and give rise to opposition, ill-feeling and distrust. It endeavours to view all questions of finance, administration and social progress from the sole standpoint of regard for the interests of the Indian Princes and people, whose wishes, sentiments and prejudices should be respected. Lastly, it desires, by timely protest addressed to Parliament, to hinder or prevent the embarrassment of the administration and the injury to the people of India, which are caused by ill-advised Resolutions introduced by Members of the House of Commons who are imperfectly informed on Indian affairs.

Dr. John Pollen is the Hon. Secretary of the Association, and all interested in the future of the Association are invited to communicate with him.

THE Rector and churchwardens of Rayne (Essex) are providing for the men of the village a series of free smoking concerts, at which beer and tobacco are given away. A start was made this week, the church school-room being filled with working-men. The Rector explained that the object was to give some amusement in the village and so brighten the lives of those who otherwise would have little pleasure except that provided in public-houses.

A PHILADELPHIA shoemaker, whose pet dog recently had one of its ears cut off by a tramcar, has supplied the animal with an artificial ear. This is made from light brown leather, and is covered with curly brown wool to give it a natural appearance.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

(Concluded from page 5.)

'VARSITY ATHLETES.

The weather for the Oxford and Cambridge University Sports was all against brilliant performances, yet some of the athletes did remarkably well. A feature of the Oxford sports was the prominence of Rhodes scholars and they must prove of great assistance to the Dark Blues. S. C. Hull from Michigan won the hundred yards and since then has shown 10 1-5 secs. for the century, which may mean even time in warm weather. Then A. M. Stevens from Yale accounted for both the high jump and hammer throw, while the weight-putting event was won by Robinson of Australia, so that the first string in four out of the ten events at the Inter-'Varsity sports will be an over-seas athlete. Cambridge appears to possess a really fine weight-putter in J. L. Michie of Aberdeen, and his put of 39 ft. 5½ inches is the best yet accomplished at the University Sports. The Cantabs are also rejoicing at the improvement of T. H. Just whose half mile in 1min 58 3-5 secs. shows that he will be hard to beat at Queen's Club. E. H. Ryle also ran the quarter in 50 4-5 secs. and so ought to trouble the brothers Chavasse of Oxford. There does not appear to be a yard between these two twins at a "quarter," and they can get very close to 50 secs. Usually in the case of twins one has by far the best constitution, but this does not seem to be so in the case of the Bishop of Liverpool's sons.

TOM LONGBOAT.

Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian is causing much talk just now and it is hard to say just what the outcome will be. The American Athletic Union has declared Longboat a professional, while the Canadian Athletic Authorities are apparently satisfied with his status. What the action of the Olympic Authorities will be, should Longboat be chosen as one of Canada's representatives, remains to be seen, but should he compete, the Americans are sure to have something to say about his status. Longboat recently ran ten miles at Boston with three pace makers, one of whom used to run in England as a professional, and the whole proceeding appears to be much on a par with the exhibitions "Deerfoot" used to give. The run was not under the auspices or sanction of the A.A. U. of America, that body declaring that as Longboat was a professional, it had no jurisdiction. The Indian, by the way, was said to have run ten miles (on a small board floor indoor track) in 50 mins. 52 2 5 secs., which is obviously absurd. En route he is supposed to have covered certain intermediate distances inside world's record time, so there was something decidedly wrong with the track.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

The result of the French Cross-Country Championship on Sunday indicates that France will make a good showing in the coming International race. Kayser only won by a few inches from Fayollet and as he recently defeated all the Birchfield cracks the two Frenchmen are evidently fliers. Then there it Ragueneau, a good third last Sunday, who can also boast of a win against the Highgate Harriers cracks; so altogether our neighbours look like having at least three good men against us. Writing of cross-country running, the National Cross-Country Championship at Newbury has attracted the record entry of 25 clubs. The holders (Birchfield) will be without Underwood but A. J. Robertson and E. Massey will more than compensate and they should again win, though Highhate will be closer than last year. The race for individual honours looks like being a very fine one, though the writer fancies J. E. Deakin will be first with A. J. Robertson, W. Coles, T. Johnson, A. E. Wood, G. Pearce, L. Massey and W. E. Clark in the next batch and as written.

PEDESTRIANISM.

We are certainly having a mild boom in pedestrianism, and Alfred Shrubb has apparently altered his mind about retiring early. He has been challenged by Johnson of Rochdale and Tindar of Scotland, though the latter is an Irishman. Johnson wants to run Shrubb 25 miles, but the Horsham man does not like going over ten, so nothing may come of this. Tindar enjoys the distinction of having run the second fastest mile on record, viz. 4mins. 15 1/5secs., when he beat T. P. Conneff at Worcester Mass. Conneff, by the way, holds the world's amateur record of 4mins. 15 3-5secs., while Billy Cumming's old record of 4mins. 16 1-5secs. ranks as the fourth best mile ever run in public. Of course every one knows the best mile time is 4mins. 12 3-4secs., by W. G. George, so that an Englishman, two Irishmen and a Scot rank in the order of the premier milers known.

A UNIQUE EXPERIENCE.

While pike fishing in the Salisbury Avon above Breamore during the early part of the week, the writer had a remarkable experience. While crossing a narrow foot-bridge, he noticed two fish move off and naturally concluded they were pike, with which W. Parker, who so ably looks after the fishing at Breamore, agreed. A few days later, on getting to this stretch of water, a big dace on snap tackle was floated down and instantly taken. The fish had not been on long before it dawned on the writer that it was no pike, and closer inspection showed it to be salmon. It was eventually landed, weighed and returned, and was back in its old quarters, apparently none the worse, the next day. The fish was unclean, very thin and only weighed 7lbs. though it was long enough to go double the weight. There is one other record of a salmon being caught in the Breamore water while pike fishing but that was below and not above the mill, a difference which those who know the water will appreciate. Save for this experience the fishing (for this water) was not great, a few roach up to 1 1-4lbs and pike of 15lbs, 7lbs, 5lbs and downwards completing the bag for five day's braving of north winds and snow.

IN GENERAL.

The best break in the Soho tournament so far is Diggles' 556 on Wednesday.

T. Reece of Oldham beat C. Dawson in their heat of the billiard tournament now in progress at Soho Hall. This is the first defeat of the Huddersfield man during the present tournament and he only gained a few points on the Lancashire player, who was receiving 2000 points start.

A. B. Postle of Australia who, it will perhaps be remembered, beat B. R. Day of Blackpool when the latter was "down under" must certainly be a top notcher. His performances when beating Arnold at Johannesburg recently proves this, for it takes a real flier to arrive in a strange place and show 7 3/5secs for 75 yard and 12 1/10secs. for 120 yards.

Bobbie Walthour, the American pace follower, has been showing Parisians something besides ability to ride a bicycle. He did not like the tactics of a pacer who was acting for a rival in a recent race and when it was over he exacted some satisfaction by punching the Frenchman's head.

Jack White, who still holds the world's record for running 7 miles, accomplished in a ten miles race, in which Deerfoot and Bill Lang competed, is dangerously ill.

The Oxford 'Varsity crew has been putting in some strong work at Henley during the week.

Eustice Miles, accompanied by Peter Latham (professional) expects to start for America shortly and he is hopeful of wresting the tennis honours back which he lost to Gay Gould jr. last season.

Australia will probably be represented by four swimmers at the Olympic Games, but unfortunately Cecil Healy will not be able to come over.

Sportsmen will regret to hear of the death in Nigeria of Captain Norman Biggs, one of the best Rugby footballers Wales ever had.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary stating that recently he lost 1,050 points in a single rubber of Bridge in two hands. He says:—"The first hand was as follows:—A dealt and left to B who declared no trumps on seven spades to the Quart Major—five Clubs to the Tierce Major and ace of Diamonds. Z, the leader's partner, doubled holding eight Hearts to the Quart major, and King, Queen Knave of Diamonds. Re-doubling continued up to 96 points a trick. The leader holding no Hearts A and B won the grand slam, scoring 672 below and 70 above. Y then deals leaving it to Z who declared no trumps on 6 spades and 5 clubs each to the Tierce Major, with King and Knave of Hearts. B doubled, holding 8 diamonds to the Quart Major, and again won the big slam his partner holding Ace Queen to 5 hearts. Total of rubber 1,050!"

THE Rev. T. G. Wyatt, Vicar of Haywards Heath, speaking on the forthcoming Licensing Bill, said there was a large number of Pharisees who had a great regard for their character and if the Government really desired to promote temperance he could give them a good tip. It was this "Make all public-houses have plate-glass windows, so that passers-by could see who were inside."

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

LIABILITIES OF A LESSOR.

Mr. N. W. S. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, delivered Judgment in a case in which Mr. E. T. Stevens claimed to recover Rs. 1,300 as damages from Mr. Archibald Brewin, lessee of the Grants Buildings.

Mr. R. R. Suntoke, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Kavasji Sethna, Pleader, represented the defendant.

This was an action by a sub-lessee to recover from his immediate lessor Rs. 1,300 as damages sustained owing to the lessor's failure to take proper and efficient measures to prevent the influx of rain water into the demised premises. It appeared that the plaintiff was in July 1907 the tenant of a set of rooms in the first block of Grants Buildings. Above his premises was another set of rooms with a terrace on which was three inch down-take pipe for the purpose of carrying off the rain water as well as the water used in a small kitchen on the terrace. This three inch pipe communicated with the terrace by a two and a half-inch pipe, over the mouth of which was a grating. The tenant of the upper rooms and the terrace was one Kamalkhan, who was the original landlord of the building, but who occupied his quarters as the lessee of Mr. Brewin. On the night of the 3rd July 1907, there was a heavy rainfall and apparently the rain water from the terrace leaked through some cracks into the room beneath which was a back room of the plaintiff; premises and did some damage to his catalogues and books. This, however, did not appear to have been the incident which caused the plaintiff to bring this suit, for he apparently contended himself with bringing the matter to the notice of the defendant's agent Nasservanji and requesting him to have the terrace above repaired. At that time Kamalkhan was occupying the premises above, but about 5 p.m. on the evening of the 4th July 1907 he left for Hyderabad leaving the key of his rooms with Nasservanji. That evening there was abnormally heavy rainfall and about 1-30 a.m. the plaintiff was awakened by a rush of water into his premises through the roof, and in a very short space of time a large part of the ceiling gave way, pouring a volume of water into the plaintiff's rooms with the result that considerable damage was done to his piano, furniture, clothing and other articles. Obviously something untoward had happened upstairs, the key of Kamalkhan's rooms was obtained and it was found that the rain water had accumulated on the terrace and overflowed into Kamalkhan's premises and thence percolated through the wooden flooring into the premises below. The mouth of the down-take pipe was found chocked, so a breach was made in the terrace wall and the water ran out. Now it seems almost unnecessary to discuss the cause of this great accumulation of water, for it appeared to his Honour quite clear and conclusive from the evidence that it was due to the pipe on the terrace chocked with some substance. The damage done on the night of the 4th was due to the water overflowing from the terrace into Kanelkban's quarters, whilst that of the night of the 3rd was due to the leakage through the cracks in the cement flooring of the terrace. His Honour wished to remonstrate very strongly at the way in which the plaintiff's claim was put. The para 5 of the plaint was apparently the cause of action. It began specifically enough by alleging one omission on the part of the defendant, viz. the omission to provide proper down-take pipes from the terrace, but the other grounds of negligence were stated generally as "otherwise failing to prevent leakage and make the rooms otherwise tenentable." The defendant very naturally wished to have particulars of those alleged omissions and he ultimately obtained them in the evidence, viz., that the defendant failed to repair the cracks in the terrace and omitted to see that the down-take pipe was clear. Fortunately, his Honour remarked, the defendant did not appear to have been prejudiced by the way in which the plaint was drawn up and his Honour left the matter there. After dealing with the evidence and citing legal authorities his Honour held that the size of the down-take pipe was not such as to justify a decision that the premises were let in a ruinous condition and all the decided cases showed that the proper person to be sued was the actual occupier of the premises on which the cause of injury existed. There being no contract to repair the building with Kamalkhan, the defendant owed no duty to anybody else to see that Kamalkhan's premises were in proper repair either as to the down take pipe or the cracks in the cement flooring of the terrace. Indeed it would be unfair as a landlord to hold him responsible for the acts or omissions of his tenants, apart from contract.

His Honour, under the circumstances, held it was clear that the plaintiff could not succeed against the defendant and his suit must fail.

The Judge dismissed the suit with costs and awarded Rs. 90 to the defendant as costs.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. James MacDonald being called to the chair in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the President.

SPECIAL TRAM FARES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding, for orders, a copy of a letter to his address from the Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company regarding the special fares for the conveyance of tramway passengers. On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Perozeshah M. Mehta the matter was referred to the Tramway Committee.

NEW SECRETARY.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee Mr. R. P. Masani, M. A., Acting Municipal Secretary, be appointed Municipal Secretary with effect from the date of Mr. Wadia's retirement. In proposing the appointment of Mr. Masani, Dr. Dadachanji remarked that he had proved himself a hardworking, painstaking and able Secretary during the time that he was acting as such.

The proposition being seconded was carried unanimously.

SIR CURRIMBHOY MEMORIAL.

The Corporation considered the Government Resolution forwarding a letter from Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy to the following effect:

"At a Committee meeting held in connection with Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund under my presidentship on the 25th April 1906, it was unanimously resolved that the surplus of the fund amounting to Rs. 50,354-14-6, along with the sum of Rs. 50,000 generously offered by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, thus bringing up the total sum to Rs. 1,00,354-14-6, be entrusted to Government, to be invested by them to perpetuate the name of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, by an institution by which the poor of Bombay may benefit in some desirable way, which may commend itself to Government, after obtaining the consent in writing of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. I beg to send you herewith a copy of the resolution."

In a letter to the Corporation, forwarding the above resolution, the Government Secretary said: "I am directed to state that the amount of Rs. 1,00,354-14-6 referred to therein, together with the interest accumulated thereon, has since been held by Government. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim who contributed nearly half the amount, wishes that the money should be devoted to the establishment of a hospital which will be available for mill-hands and others in the North of the island. Government are prepared to hand over the amount to the Municipality as soon as a scheme for such a hospital is formulated on the condition that steps are taken in utilizing it to commemorate the origin of the fund either in the name of one of the Wards or by erecting a suitable tablet recording how the money for the hospital as a whole was raised and showing that the sum referred to above formed the nucleus of the fund. I am to add that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim would be satisfied with the form of the commemoration proposed above."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the question was referred to a Committee,

PEOPLE'S FREE LIBRARY.

The Corporation next considered a letter from Mr. Damodher Gordhandas Sukhadwala, in which he requested the Corporation might provide a building for the people's free reading room and library, on the vacant plot near the Municipal Offices, Mr. Sukhadwala in that case promising to make over to the Corporation a lakh of rupees for its maintenance.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta it was resolved to defer consideration of the proposal contained in Mr. Sukhadwala's letter until they had received a reply from the Government regarding their application for acquiring the plot of ground for the extension of the Municipal Offices.

A DECEASED MEMBER.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the following resolution was passed: "That the Corporation place on record their regret at the death, on the 24th February 1908, of Mr. Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, who was a member of the Corporation for nine years. That a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

This concluded the business of the March meeting.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

WHEN, in October of last year, Mr. Palmen was transferred to Howrah, he was succeeded by Mr. Morley as head of the Hyderabad Imperial Post Office, which was almost simultaneously reduced to a Post Office of the 2nd class. In addition to the already-existing system of Window Delivery, Mr. Morley thought he would better conserve public convenience by introducing a Postal Night Delivery. He accordingly inaugurated that scheme in January; but, before the completion of the third month, we are now just where we used to be. By an order of the Superintendent, Bellary Circle, subordinate to whom the Hyderabad Post Office has been made, the Night Delivery has been abandoned. Perhaps, that functionary found, after analytical investigation, that the extra cost of supplying lanterns and oil was opposed to the principles of administrative economy!

⁂

In this connection a story is recorded of the famous Chinese poet, Li Po, which might here bear repetition. It is said that when the Prime Minister was about to introduce the poet to the Emperor Ming Huang, a court sycophant whispered in the ear of His Majesty that Li Po was excessively fond of the wine kettle, to which the Emperor most imperiously replied: "I know how to condescend to the weakness of mortals. Bring me the author of the celestial poems; it is my will that he should live at court, and I doubt not that I shall succeed in the efforts I shall make to correct him."—Forsooth! "correct" him, because His Majesty was an autocrat! But the correction culminated in the exile of the poet through the intrigues of the chief eunuch Kao Li Chi, who was ordered to kneel and unlace Li Po's boots when he was presented to the Emperor, and hence the feeling of dislike.

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Far from "autocratising," I am not even a socialist, having had the misfortune of being banished the Eden of loaves and fishes, and transformed into a born cynic, ever ready to pick holes in my neighbour's coat. Even so, I could devoutly hope that an Avatar of the Emperor Ming Huang had descended locally to correct our ideas of financial control. While we have a second class Post Office located in a palatial building, for which Rs. 300 is paid as monthly rental, we are stinted a night delivery owing to the "heavy" expenditure incurred on oil and lanterns. Again, we have a Finance Minister "Rampant" to discover every possible plea to accommodate us with special allowances of one sort or another. And, to add to our home comforts, some stately motors are bestowed to which allowances are allotted which are expressed at the insignificant sum of Rs. 100 per unit. But our less favoured minor fry of the fourth order in officialdom and their lesser colleagues—the chaprassees in official robes—are brought under the purview of the 55-year age rule and granted their *otium cum dignitate*, with beggarly pensions tagged on as a means to apply soothing unction to their souls. When I look about me and see things going on thus, I am doubly convinced of the necessity of having in our midst a few Kao Li Chi, when pandering to the deceits of the earthly deities will be—certainly "not" unavailing! *O tempora! O mores!*

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Some months back Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, our local wealthy Arab Chieftain, obtained a decree in the Original Side of the Hyderabad High Court against Sivlal Motilal, reputed to be the wealthiest Marwari banker in India, for the sum of Rs. 22,00,000. From that judgment defendant appealed to the Appellate Court, while the plaintiff applied to the Original Court for execution of the decree. The latter tribunal, in disposing of the application, held that, as the defendant had preferred an appeal, the Court would order that Sivlal Motilal give bail to the extent of the decreetal amount of Rs. 22,00,000, pending the result of his appeal. Against this order the defendant appealed to the Minister, praying that the question of bail be set aside; and His Excellency, in compliance with the wishes of the Sowcar, wrote to the Original Court directing that bail should not be demanded, as the defendant was a very wealthy man and was not likely to levant; besides, considering his affluent position in the Money Market, to insist on bail was an immense reflection on his reputation. Nawab Zulkadar Jung, who is the High Court Judge that passed the order, did not hesitate to resent the interference and to express indignation. The Nawab accordingly referred the matter to a Full Bench of the High Court for consideration, which is likely to be disposed of on Thursday, when there will be quite an array of Counsel. Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung has retained Sir Arthur Colvin of Allahabad, Mr. S. Humayum Mirza of the Local Bar, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, and Nawab Nasrullah Khan of Bombay, while Sowcar Sivlal Motilal has engaged, it is said, two leading Counsel of the Calcutta Bar.

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A very interesting meeting was held at the bungalow of Mrs. Casson Walker last Friday evening, when a large number of Mahomedan ladies—wives of the leading officials and jaghirdars of the State—and some European ladies were present to participate in the day's proceedings. The occasion was the presentation of a beautiful gold medal to Mrs. Syed Humayum Mirza, the wife of one of our popular Barristers-at-Law, for her recent valuable literary production entitled "Mushir-i-Niswan" or the "Advisor of Womenkind," which has been highly eulogised as a remarkable help and guide to the average daughter, wife, and mother—the three principal stages in the life of the gentler sex. The work, while embracing philosophy and science, takes the shape of a romance, written very fluently and attractively. The speech made by Mrs. Humayum Mirza, which was kindly recorded by a lady friend, well deserves mention. She said that as this was her maiden speech in public she begged to be excused for any shortcomings. She could not find suitable words to convey her sense of gratitude and feeling of gratification at finding herself the recipient of so unique an honour. She did not think her book, the "Mushir-i-Niswan" or herself deserving of such particular public recognition as the one that was facing her. "Ladies," Mrs. Mirza continued, "it has always been my heartfelt and sincere desire to see my countrywomen as much enlightened and cultured as are their sisters in the civilized countries of the West. You will admit, speaking generally, that mothers are the models; and if they be what we devoutly expect them to be and their children copy their example, progress and prosperity are within our reach. For this reason, I imposed upon myself the labour of writing the "Mushir-i-Niswan," confident in the hope that it may help my countrywomen in educating and training their children on rational and healthy principles. I am proud to admit—much against my expectation—that it is extremely fortunate that my book has evoked so much praise and appreciation. Newspapers and magazines have been profuse in their plaudits. And what is all the more welcome is that most of the nobles and high officials of Hyderabad—induced perhaps by their wives—have come forward to offer me—albeit indirectly—a solid memento of their appreciation in the way of a gold medal, which I shall always cherish as a valuable treasure. I feel keenly indebted to the gentlemen who spontaneously and generously contributed towards this gift, and more specially to Mr. Mahomed Aziz Mirza, the popular Judicial Secretary, who, I was told, was primarily responsible for the memento and took a leading part in it. I offer also my cordial thanks to Mrs. Casson Walker, who is devoutly interested in our cause, for her goodness in undertaking to present me with the medal. I shall now ask Mrs. Walker to add to my obligations to her by conveying my sincere thanks to Mr. Aziz Mirza and through him to the other gentlemen who considered me deserving of the proud honour they have conferred on me this evening. I feel sure that this will encourage my countrywomen without regard to caste or religion, to write more valuable books and formulate doctrines for the better enlightenment of their daughters. To conclude, I assure you, ladies and friends, I shall always prize this precious medal, and with your permission I shall now resume my seat." Miss Walker, in a neat little Urdu speech, then eulogised Mrs. Humayum Mirza, both on her personal merits and the merits of her useful book, and the proceedings thereafter terminated with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Casson Walker for kindly presiding. The genial hostess was "at home" to the guests of the evening.

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The Courts of the Resident and the First Assistant Resident will be closed from the 15th April to the 14th June next for the hot weather vacation, when no appeals or applications on the Civil Side will be received until the Courts re-open, unless they be of an urgent character.

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The taluq of Aurangabad has been declared to be an infected area, owing to plague having broken out in the village of Phulmari.

ICHABOD.

SPORTING NEWS.

TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Football Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 23.

The 12th Royal Lancers met the Lancashire Fusiliers on Saturday last, in the finals in the Trades Association Football Tournament. As was anticipated the game proved very evenly contested and exciting. Both the teams were in splendid form and some excellent football was witnessed by a record gathering.

As soon as the ball was put into play, the Lancers carried it into the Fusiliers half of the field, but were very soon driven into their own half: and shortly after the latter had a corner kick, without result. The Lancers now worked their way by degrees, towards the Fusiliers' goal and before many minutes had elapsed, they gained a corner kick, from which the ball was lodged on the top of the cross bar of the goal, and rebounding went out. Both teams had now settled down to work, and some very fast and even play followed, more or less in mid field, the Lancers, eventually, getting a run down; but when they got close to the goal, "off side" was given against them.

Good hard play, up and down the field, ensued, the Fusiliers being awarded a free kick in lieu of "off side" given against Lancers. Soon after this, the whistle sounded for half-time, leaving the score standing at Love All.

On resuming play, the Lancers at once assumed the aggressive and pressed. The Lancashires, however, got possession, and made a strong combined run down the field; when the Lancers gained a corner, but failed to score, and, ere long, the Fusiliers worked their way to the Lancers' goal, where the ball went over the goal line. The Lancers now got possession, and their right extreme running the ball down the line to the opposite end, centred, and the centre forward headed the ball into the goal; the goal-keeper however, saved, but sent the ball back to the Lancers' centre forward, who again headed the ball, and this time it struck the cross bar, and when dropping, the Fusilier custodian, punching it, cleared. The Lancers, however, continued to press persistently and very soon came down with a combined rush, and this time crowned their efforts with a goal, from a tricky shot, sent in by Bird. Only a few minutes remained, and, for this period, the ball was kept on a continual move up and down the field; the Fusiliers made two strong runs down, but the Lancers' backs proved too strong, and, at the final call Royal Lancers stood victors of the Tournament, by the norrow margin of one goal to love.

Sir D. P. Masson, in presenting the cup, to the victors, congratulated them on their success.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 23.

Poona Boxing Tournament started to-night. There was a big attendance and the arrangements as usual, were excellent. Captain Noake, R. A. M. C. acted as referee: Lieuts Mowatt and Miller, Judges; Mr. Defree, Timekeeper. The weather was fine. Details:—

In Bantams, Healy, of the Leicesters, beat Street, of the Somersets, on points.

In Feathers, Manning Goodridge had a walk over; McOlaverty, of the Lincolns, beat Scriven, of the Worcesters, after an exciting fight. Blake easily beat Carter who gave in at the end of the second round. Tucker, of the Worcesters, beat Crossan, of the Lancs on points.

In Light Weights, Makins, of the Lincolns, beat Foate, of the Worcesters. Foate gave in winded in less than one minute.

In Light Weights, Williams, of the Somersets, had a walk over, Jones, of the S.W.B. beat Corcoran, of the Northamptons, by a knock out in the second round. Mills, R. F. A., beat Osborne, of the Fusiliers, in a slogging match. Walster, of the Fusiliers, beat Brine, of the Somersets, by a knock out in the second round. Marke, of the Middlesex, beat Turner, S. W. B., after an extra round comfortally.

In Middle Weights, Smith, of the Oxfords, beat Jenkins, of the Worcesters, easily on points. Ellis, of the Royal Scots, beat Santry, of the Somersets, after a great fight on points.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championship Final.

DOUBLES.

The final match in the above game was played yesterday afternoon on the Gymkhana grounds in the presence of large body of spectators. Major Field and Captain Lucas met Messrs. Barraclough and Jukes. The pairs were evenly matched and both sides played a fine and interesting game throughout. It was mostly a disadvantage game.

Major Field and Captain Lucas won the Championship. Scores 6-4, 6-3.

Following are the results.

SINGLES.—(Completed on Saturday.)

	I Round.	Semi-Finals.	Finals.
Mr Glendenning Mr J Stuart Milne	Milne 6-3, 6-5	Field, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2	Field, 6-0, 6-1
Major Field Mr J E C Jukes	Field, 6-1, 61		
Mr D B Binning Mr W Reid	Reid, W O	Lucas, 1-6, 6-5, 6-1	
Capt Lucas Capt Drummond	Lucas 6-1, 6-4		

DOUBLES.—(Completed yesterday.)

	I Round.	Semi Final.	Final
Capt Lucas Major Field	Lucas and Field, 6-1, 6-2	Lucas and Field, 6-2, 6-2	Lucas and Field, 6-4, 6-3
Mr D B Binning Mr W P Pechey			
Mr T H Vickers Mr L T Smythies	Reid and Glendening, 6-2, 6-3		
Mr W Reid Mr A H Glendenning			
Mr O N Browell Mr R D England	Milne and Harrison, 6-5, 6-1	Jukes and Barraclough, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3	
Mr J Stuart Milne Mr J C Harrison			
Mr J E C Jukes Mr L Barraclough	Bye		

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.

TIME IS MONEY

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1550 Market Bombay, No. 2.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EVENING GOWNS AND VELVET ROSE-PETALS.

Judging from the heavy harvest of rose-petals which have been gleaned in the garden of the milliner one might almost regard the hot days of June, with their temptations for the making of old-fashioned pot-pourri, as imminent. Roses are holding their own for the decoration of evening gowns as well as for the exigencies of millinery, but their uses are quite put into the shade by the demand for the plucked petals in exaggerated sizes which are employed for almost as many devices as the garden rose has different species. One of the prettiest methods of turning these petals to account is that of employing them to form the border to the deep berthe of ninon or lace which still provides a concomitant part to the gown of the debutante. The berthe is closely gauged under rouleaux of pure white satin ribbon, while all round the edge are sewn masses of white petals, the waxen tint and crisp curled edges of which are admirably imitated in velvet or panne, each petal being attached to the berthe with a single diamond dewdrop. This method is equally successful where the tunic gown in pale, blue, pink, or mauve ninon is concerned, a border of massed La France or wild rose petals, each of which is attached to the gown with mock pink topaz, representing a scheme which has more than the merit of originality to distinguish it. In Paris, too, the cult of the petal-trimmed hat is closely considered, the new examples with high dome-shaped crowns being encircled by superposed pink petals of exaggerated sizes, the edges of which have the faint brown tinge of the blossoms when they have been exposed too freely to the rays of a hot sun. In some cases a hat decorated in this manner is carried out in a bright shade of cigar brown, while on one side a giant cluster of brown goura's plumes gives the finishing touch to the scheme.

THE MORNING FROCK.

Never since the days of our grandmothers has the little morning or garden frock—made with the trim simplicity which redeems it from the suggestion of a bedroom or boudoir gown, such as clings to the "lisease" of the Frenchwoman—shown more unmistakable signs of being revived than it does at present. The oldfashioned "butter" muslins as well as the finer examples thickly strewn with raised white "pois," like symmetrical snowflakes are used as the basis of these gowns designed for the summer, which are made with bodice and skirt fashioned all in one while the so-called ceinture consists of a long strand of pale blue or pale pink ribbon tied on one side, the ends falling to the hem of the skirt. The dresses are all fashioned without collar bands being finished instead with light "Toby" frills of lace or lawn while the sleeves are invariably short and loose falling away from the arm in the form of handkerchief frills, the skirt being inlet with row upon row of Valenciennes lace, sometimes manœuvred to represent a frame encircling medallions of embroidered muslin, and on other occasions simply arranged in a scroll or in huge bows and loops. Linings are conspicuous by their absence, the dress being designed to be slipped on over a lingerie petticoat and underbodice, while the jupe is of medium length, touching the ground, but by no means sweeping after the wearer like the train of a tea-gown.

IS MARS INHABITED?

A New Discovery.

Mr. Percival Lowell, the well-known American astronomer who founded the Lowell Observatory, claims to have made an important discovery in connection with the planet Mars.

He states that observations through a special spectroscope has revealed water vapor in the atmosphere of the planet.

The latest discovery of the distinguished American astronomer with regard to the planet Mars is one of the peculiar interest, because it helps to bear out his theory that Mars is inhabited. The straight markings on Mars called canals first noted by Schiaparelli in 1877, have been declared by Professor Lowell to represent irrigation works, carried out by intelligent and highly civilised being for the conveyance of water from the polar snow caps to the arid general surface of the planet. This theory is strongly opposed by the well-known scientist, Dr. Wallace, who contends that the polar caps on Mars are not snow and ice, and that even if they were they would not yield enough water to irrigate the general surface. In Dr. Wallace's opinion, the temperature of Mars is too cold now to support life, and always was too cold. Professor Lowell's opinion on anything relating to the planet Mars is received with the greatest respect by astronomers and scientific men generally. He has devoted practically the whole of his life to accumulating observations bearing on the habitability of Mars, and the Lowell Observatory was built, and is maintained, by him at his own expense. He is the author of several volumes giving the result of his scientific researches, and in 1904 he received the Janssen medal of the French Astronomical Society for researches on Mars. He established the Lowell Observatory in 1894. His scientific works include "Mars" and "Mars and Its Canals."

Some time ago Nikela Tesla announced his intention of harnessing Niagara for the purpose of sending a message to Mars. A woman mystic, who rejoices in the name of Vesta la Vesta, announces that she has already been there—and not in Mars only, but in most of the other planets of our universe. She is, in fact, what she calls a "cosmologist." The essential characteristic of this species is a power of self-projection through space, regardless of those physical restrictions which hamper the movements of ordinary humanity.

"We mortals," says this cosmologist, "can actually train ourselves into a condition in which we are universalised. We can gain the power of shooting through the ether at will. The whole secret consists in resigning our whole being to God. Take poverty, for example. It is nothing else but a disease, a belief; it can be mastered by giving up our locked up condition to our Creator."

Naturally her first voyage was to Mars, though she has since made wider excursions. As might be expected, she found it inhabited, and has even had conversations with the people there.

"In appearance," she says, "the Martians are like huge warriors, attired in atmespheric raiments of flame. They are the symphonies of grace, beauty and strength; wiry, muscular and supple. Their work is not done by hands and arms, their legs are exclusively for electrical propulsion. All the feats accomplished by them are done by means of electrical vibrations, from the head and shoulders especially.

"The people of Mars have in a marked degree the power of exuding atmosphere that vibrates through anything; it is capable of penetrating any solid substance. They are electrical, and thoroughly understand dynamics. They are swift as lightning in their intuition. The Martians have god-like reflective reasoning power; their hair, curiously, represents the feeling power in man. The sixth sense in these people is highly developed, and it makes them masters of any emergency. They have the power to lift and lower their bodies at will when desirous of ascending steep hillsides or descending into deep valleys.

"The men on Mars are black as ebony. The women are fair, with Madonna faces; they possess beautiful Venus de Milo figures. The women on our neighboring planet have dark eyes, scintillating with that all-knowing flash like a mystic flame that stirs an emotion, which tongue cannot frame. In delirious ecstacy of exquisite bliss one stands enchanted in beholding a woman of Mars.

"The people live in caves in the hillsides. They have no buildings and structures such as are found on earth. There are no organised forms of government, no public institutions, no societies, nor communities of any kind. Crime and sin are unknown. Hence there is no necessity for law. The people work when they will and quit when they will. Everything is found to be in common. Life seems to be based in communistic principles.

"A chemical affinity is to the Martians what a marriage is to the people on earth. By the chemical affinity the inhabitants on Mars are blessed with offspring."

But the Martians are not the only wonders of our universe. The inhabitants of each planet have their own peculiarities. The sun people, for instance, are 8 feet tall, and are all baldheaded. Each faculty of the brain scintillates like a jewel, so that the general appearance of the head is that of an "incrusted ornament or diadem, dazzling with rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds." The influence of the moon on half-witted people is now explained, because the inhabitants of that region have no mental training at all, and are dominated wholly by spontaneous emotion.

MR. C. DANA GIBSON, in "Woman's Life," says: "I have been asked many times who the original Gibson Girl was, but I can honestly say there never was any 'original' Gibson Girl. In other words, I had no one model for my ideal. She was my idea of what a woman should be, and the conception was formed after drawing many women from many models."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Fife, 2,494 tons, Captain A Harrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's, steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons Captain C Scott sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c with a general cargo and 44 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain N W Smith sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The City Line steamer City of London, 5,692 tons, Captain J Black will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Shah Najam 2,751 tons Captain W R F Foster arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah. with 1,211 pilgrims.

The R I M steamer Muzbee 36 tons, Lieut Commander C A Scott arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi for the usual repairs.

The steamer Frankdale, 3,100 tons Captain Mr R Kidd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with a cargo of coal and one passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain H Mc Dearmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Co's steamer Socotra, 3,896 tons Captain Hockey arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama with a general cargo and one passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain H M Cutbush arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo 7 cases of opium and the following passengers: Lieut Walter, Miss Johnstone, Mrs Elphistone, Major Thornton, Mr J M Dame, Mr B F Jones, Mr A G Burges, Mr Leondapoli Mr D Soonie, Mr. Butlett, Mr. Batte and 307 deck.

The steamer Havraise, 3,549 tons Captain A Lemoine will sail to-day for Genoa &c with a general cargo and the following passengers: Lieuts Heckie, J C More, Hopwood Barbar, Heath Bickham, Stanbridge, Holdich, McCullough, Radford and Waters, Mrs McCullaugh and infant, Miss Box, Mr and Mrs Mellor, and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Gordon, Mr and Mrs Wright and Miss and Mrs John and Mrs Parttock.

The P and O Co's steamer Delta 4,780 tons, Captain C C Daniel which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, brought the China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Lendberg and 2 children, Mrs A Steet, Mrs B Simpson, Mr and Mrs Philps, Mr G Miller, Mr R A Bazeley, Mr F W Smith, Mr and Mrs Longstaffe, Mr R W F Roth Mr G Stewart Mr Lookmanji, Mr Tyabji, Mrs Barclay, Miss Davies and 5 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
R I M S Dulhousie	Capt J O Horder	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 23.

Abbotsford	2352	Scraggie		Bombay Co
Africa	1302	Manley		M M & Co
Claverisk	2141	Seldon		The Captain
Coulsdon	2789	Turnbull		W & A Graham & Co
Dumra	762	Cutbush	P Gulf	M M & Co
Fazilka	2698	Wilson		M M & Co
Fife	2494	Harrison		
Firoozi	3005	Watson		B & P S N Co
Frankdale	3100	Kiddi		
Hild	719	Salvesen	Bangkog	F F Campbell & Co
Imani	2979	Penberthy		W & A Graham& Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling		Shah S N Co
King Robert	2514	Saunders		W & A Graham & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen		W & A Graham &Co
Majidi	1857	Coates		B & P S N Co
Norfolk	2506	Boney		G Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Williams		M M & Co
Newbridge	2297	Dally		W & A Graham & Co
Peninsular	3047		Aden	P & O Co
Rodhill	2504	Dowell		M M & Co
Shah Noojam	2741	Foster		
Shah Noor	2783	Harrison		H A H Hassum
Socotra	3896	Hickey	London	P & O Co
Thornbeck	2345	Robson		Shaw Wallace & Co
Westfield	2192	Story		The Captain
Xima	146	Mahomed		Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
D&E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c	19-4	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macdougall2	975	Sterling	Dunkirk	27-3	F Muir & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Moloney	R S Ports	25 3	B & P S N Co
H Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar	27-3	A Strandes
N Ockenfels	2233	Ottmann	K'chi	28-3	Glade & Co
P Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Antwerp	28-3	F Muir & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	517	Hoosein	K'chi	21 3	B S N Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	27-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Walliji	B'nagar	24-3	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia	3953	Kelso	L'pool	26-3	W & A G & Co
3 Austria	4879	Gillhber	Trieste		A Lloyd s S N Co
6 Havraise	3549	Lemaine	Havre	24-3	K Nixon & Co
7 China	3855	Petris	Kobe	26 3	A L S N Co
8 Africa	2515	Badasich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
10&11 Oceana	3507	Hayward	Shanghai	31-3	P & O Co
12 Persia	4198	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
15 Kagoshima Maru	2781	Kori	Kobe	1-4	N Y Kaisha

H W V D

Linga	943	McDiarmid	K'chi	23-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Socotra s	Hickey	Yokohama, Feb 21
23	R I M S Hardinge	Vale	Karachi, Mar 21
	Frankdale s	Kidd	Sydney, Feb 21
	Dumra s	Cutbush	Busreh, Mar 14
	Fife s	Harrison	Calcutta, Mar 12
	R I M S Muzbee	Scott	Karachi, Mar 20
	Shah Najam s	Foster	Jedah, Mar 10

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Linga s	McDiarmid	Karachi, &c
	Shirala s	Scott	Calcutta, &c
	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer City of London, Black for Liverpool, &c
„ Havraise, Lemoine, for Genoa, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Delta, for China, &c
„ Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c
„ Socotra, for London, &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N steamer Matiana, left Aden on the 21st instant.

The B I S N steamer Gorjistan, left Port Said on the morning of the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—5 bales wool, Roopchand Tatya, 42 bales wool, N Khatow; 40 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 2 bales wool, Greaves Cotton and Co; 2,544 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 20 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 105 bales wool, Doongersee Magjie and Co; 17 bales wool, G Gungadass; 60 bales wool, N Gooculdass; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 17,700 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 35 bales wool, R Moloobhai; 30 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 1,700 cwts linseed, cake Glade and Co; 16 bales wool, M Ramgerdass; 24 bales wool, J Moolchand.

City of London 3,764 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Company.

FOR GLASGOW,

India s—12 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON,

Socotra s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Show Wallace and Co; 500 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros; 1,421 bales cotton 6,000 cwts castorseed, 500 cwts mussoor, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 5,857 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji; 206 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

Persia s—230 cwts mother of oppearl shells, K N Meanse; 8 bales skins, H A Oomer; 8 cases Indian condiments, N K Jussawalla; 7 casks Indian condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 21 cwts fishmaws, H A Mahomed and Sons; 100 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 37 bales skins, R M Kooka; 1 bales twist, D Nagindass; 44 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co; 10 casks, Indian condiments, F Nowroji; 11 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 24 bales skins, R Molcobhai.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—125 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co; 89 bales twist, Greaves cotton and Co; 8 bales twist, K Nixon and Company.

FOR HULL.

City of Vienna s—2,750 cwts cottonseed, 5,450 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ockenfels s—800 cwt weedseed, Volkart Bros.
Persia s—377 casks salt skins, H. M. Halim.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—150 cwt turmeric, M, Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—5,033 cwts teelseed, 8,000 cwts mowraseed, 6,027 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts castorseed, and 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Havraise s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTIWERP.

Clan Cumming s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4 bales cottonfly, N. Peerbhoy; 4,875 cwts myrabollams, W. Bechar; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 12 bales twist, F. F. Compbell and Co; 72 bales hemp, P. Bhimjee; 165 bales cotton waste, H. Bhejnath and Co; 6,500 cwts myrabollams, W. Bechar; 100 bales cotton waste, N. Damjee; 275 bales cotton waste, K. Hurmukhrai and Co.

Clan Macdongal s—5,687 cwts myrabollams, W. Rechar; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 427 bales hemp, and 111 bales cottonfly, Khimji Visram and Co; 50 bales hemp, G. Madhowji and Co; 15 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

Socotra s—6,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers, 525 cwts wheat Harry Koorji, 500 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 22 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels s—110 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 110 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 2,331 cwts myrabollams W Becher. 100 cwts myrabollams A Vrajlal; 1,000 cwts castorseed, 1467 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,485 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales hemp P Bhimji, 1500 cwts weedseed, Baner Krause; 110 bales cottonfly N Peerbhoy; 330 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 1,050 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 6,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams Kalliandas Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Ockenfels s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—550 bales cotton Glade and Co; 25 bales twist A Blascheck and Co; 187 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,795 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4 cases cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 83 bales twist S Schevieger and Co; 77 bales cotton, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Austria s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 59 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 17 bales twist F F Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1,150 bales cotton, Volkar Bros; 62 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 109 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co

Austria s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Havraise s—52 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 15 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

For FIUME.

Austria s—100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIPOLI.

Africa s—1 bale twist K Nixon and Co.

FOR SALONIDA.

Africa s—6 bales twist K Nixon and Co.

FOR CAVALLA.

Africa s—7 bales twist K Nixon and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Africa s—12 bales twist The Svadesbi Mills Co; 8 bales twist A Scheiger and Co.

FOR GALATZ.

Africa s—30 bales twist The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—170 bales twist The Svadesbi Mills Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

China s—500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 111 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kageshima Maru s—200 bales twist P B Petil and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

Devanha s—150 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

Oceana s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagesbima Maru s—300 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 166 bales cotton, N Fhtehally and Co.

FOR OSAKA,

Kageshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, March 24.

120 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the following Matches will be fired as under:—

Wednesday the 25th—Team Match No 12 Marching competition for Cadets. Parade at Kurla at 6-15 a m conditions will be found on page 20 A R M Programme.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B, V, R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, March 24.

440 CARTER & INTER CO. CUP.

The Competitions for the Carter and Inter Company. Company Challenge Cups will take place at Colaba on Sunday the 29th instant, Firing to commence at 9 a m. Drawing for places at 8-45 a m.

446 E E Co. DRILLS.

25th instant at 6-30 p.m. Parade at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Electric Light Manning.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	15	15	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	10	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	5	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	14	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	5	3	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	62	53	150
Total plague deaths to date	142,447		
Same date last year	107	87	191

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
*11	9

* Includes one imported case, from Jeddah.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

MARCH, 23rd 1908

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	17	42	6
B	77	156	36
C	38	225	71
D	47	58	7
E	64	123	28
F & G	44	3	1
Total to date	287	607	149
Total rats killed			894

A rumour has again gained currency in certain quarters, says the 'Perak Pioneer,' that it is seriously contemplated to abolish the post of Resident-General of the Federated Malay States at no distant date, and that the Federal Secretary stationed at Kuala Lumpur will be the sole medium of communication between the various State administrations and the High Commissioner.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

FINANCIAL, READJUSTMENTS.

The "Pioneer"—Though the present Budget Statement in the matter of revenue and taxation leaves things as it finds them, technically it will be notable for the introduction of several reforms in financial method and the manner of the presentation of the accounts. All who have to find their way without departmental knowledge through the tables of a Financial Statement will rejoice to see that it has been found possible to eliminate altogether now and henceforth, the section of "Local" Accounts. As the Financial Member puts it it has been found no longer necessary "to encumber the public accounts with entries of revenue the Government no longer enjoys and of expenditure which it does not incur;" and so these transactions of local bodies have gone the way of those of Municipalities and Port Trusts, and are henceforth excluded from the general balance sheet. The one immediate effect of the change is to lower the sum totals of revenue and expenditure by two and a quarter millions on each side; otherwise the change has no practical effect but that of simplification. The "marine" charges and receipts too have been readjusted, those concerning the Royal Marine being transferred to the heading "military," while the rest are now classified under "ports and pilotage." It appears that by this redistribution a considerable sum of military defence expenditure heretofore withdrawn from notice will now appear in its right light. Another rectification introduced in the classification of the debt is of a purely technical nature. The need for the change has arisen from the system of exhibited the interest on debt having been thrown out of gear by the prosperity of the past decade. A comparatively large proportion of the public works carried out in successive years has been financed from the revenue surpluses, from the big cash balances accruing from the Secretary of State's large drawings, savings banks deposits, and the like. But as all the capital raised has been regarded as a whole and productive works charged with whatever has been spent on them at a conventional fixed rate of interest (3 3/4 per cent.) it followed that the ordinary debt got all the benefit nominally of whatever was spent but not raised in the market, and the error had grown so great that the capital on the ordinary debt had fallen ostensibly to 1·75 per cent, that on the productive debt still standing at over 3½ per cent. This confusing discrepancy is now to be rectified by a new system of calculation. All these changes involve much labour inside the Department, but that they make for clarity and accuracy is beyond question.

THE MADRAS TRADES ASSOCIATION!

The "Madras Mail."—The past year has been one of unusual activity in trading and commercial circles, the leading events of which have found a record in the proceedings and Reports of the Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations, and the Report which was presented yesterday at the Annual Meeting of the Madras Trades Association is no exception to the rule. Mr. E. W. Orr, who as Chairman of the Association has presided over its work with alertness and efficiency for some years, in his criticism of Government spoke with direct and refreshing bluntness. This was illustrated by his remarks on the probable outcome of the Report of the Stores Committee, the delay in publishing the Report of the Telegraph Committee and the undermanning of the the Appraisers Department in the Madras Customs House. With regard to the first, Mr. Orr stated that he had "lost all hope that the Government of India will be able to fulfil even part of of its repeated promises to foster local industries. It seems to be content with expressing its sympathy and publishing orders which are seldom carried out but it has never practised active interference on behalf of its supporters, and its good intentions seem to be outweighed by vested interests at Home." He emphasised the discontent now existing in the subordinate ranks of the Telegraph Department owing to the nonpublication of the Telegraph Committee's Report. This discontent is affecting public interests and convenience particularly with reference to delays caused in telegraphic communication with Burma. In this connection, Mr. Orr regretted the shelving of the Madras-Rangoon cable project in favour of an increase of the number of land lines. He then produced facts and figures to show that the expanding trade of Madras demanded a proportionate increase in the appraising staff at the Customs House, to facilitate speedy dealing with consignments. But though in recent years the Customs has become an Imperial Department, with a revenue that is increasing by leaps and bounds, parsimonious economy is exercised in one of the most important branches of the Department. When Mr. Orr turned from criticising the shortcomings of the Government to the brisk, businesslike, go-aheadness of Mr. F. J. E. Spring, the Engineer-Chairman of the Port Trust, in his Harbour construction work, he was as generous in his praise as he was caustic in his previous comments.

Mr. R. M. Savage, in his capacity as repesentative of the Association on the Municipal Corporation, gave an interesting account of the great Municipal public works that are in progress and deprecated marring their success by petty economies. In this connection he expressed the hope that the crippling action of the commissioners at a recent Meeting in refusing to sanction the Special Engineer's proposals for a consulting firm of Engineers in England would be remedied in some way.

CAMEL AND MULE BREEDING.

The "Civil and Millitary Gazette."—We recently extracted a remark, regarding the camel-breeding grants in the Chenab Colony, that "the deterioration of the quality of camels in the colony is so marked, in spite of all that has been done to foster breeding on the guarantee system" as to render it probable that camel-breeding may be abandoned in favour of mule-breeding which has proved successful and profitable. Not on the Chenab only, but throughout the Punjab, the passing of the "Oont" seems to be a mere question of time. The expert who recently investigated the matter estimated the proportion of camels "surra"-smitten to be 60 per cent. The camel can carry the disease three years before it becomes evident, and all this time he is infecting other camels, which seems to allow small prospect of escape for the whole Indian breed. True that in the sixties, there was a similar epidemic of "surra" among horses; but horses can be and were cared for in a manner impossible with camels, and the disease was checked. Possibly this may be done again, but in any case the camel, for military purposes is likely to become as unnecessary in the future as is already the elephant which was once so indispensable. The motor traction engine can haul where even horses would fail and it will certainly oust the bullock cart and the camel on lines of communication where bullock carts can be used. On gradients too stiff for the bullock carts the camel is not of much service and the mule in pack and draught will oust him. There remain only sandy deserts for his use and we are not likely to campaign in any too soft for the broad wheeled motor. Thus, so far as concerns military requirements, the camel may go; and such certainly seems to be the intention of the Indian breed.

THE HUMOUR OF THE KAISER INCIDENT.

The "Indian Daily News."—After the shocking disclosure of the "Times" that Lord Tweedmouth had actually received a private letter from the Kaiser which contained references more forcible than polite concerning Lord Esher, the brainiest member of the English camarilla, we are prepared to see the most diabolical plotting even in the private actions of the Kaiser. For instance what are we to think of the latest attempt at a subtle infiltration of Teutonism into Great Britain? The Kaiser, we read, has had his picture painted for Oxford University. The ostensible reason for this is that he made a promise to that effect at the time he received a Doctor's degree from an Oxford delegation recently. And to support this apparent explanation it is stated that.

The picture represents His Majesty standing in a sort of anteroom clad in a Doctor's scarlet robes, with knee breeches, silk stockings, buckled shoes. In his left hand he carries his black velvet Doctor's cap. His right is lightly supported on his side. The Kaiser wears the ribbon and insignia of the Garter and the Cross of the Knights of St. John. This transparent subterfuge may deceive the unwary, but not the careful reader of Maxse and the "National Review." No "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes" is a safe motto. The Kaiser must be planning the mental conquest of Oxford. By the sheer magic of his picture he will convert the "Oxford pose" into something more closely resembling the Prussian Junker; also the Mustache is to come, with that upward spike at present too bold for the somewhat self-conscious Englishman. And after Oxford is Prussianised and Kaiserised what is to follow——We would rather the Kaiser sent epistles to our First Lords of the Admiralty than that he sends pictures to Oxford. The latter manœuvre is so much more fraught with dangerous possibilities!

BY THE WAY.

REDUCTION OF THE "TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS."

General Picquart's reduction of the reservists periodic twenty-eight days' service by a week will (a correspondent writes) be immensely popular. To rich and well-to-do householders the relief will prove no less welcome than to the humbler classes, to say nothing of the reservists themselves. I well remember, when the guest of wealthy folks in Champagne some years since, the inconvenience caused my hosts by these terrible "vingt-huit jours," their house full of visitors, their men-servants called away for a month, no one to drive the carriage, wait at table, or get in fruit and vegetables for dinner, and this happening when job hands were busy with the vintage. In many households, also in hotels, men are often employed indoors (such was the case with poor Zola's menage), and the remission of seven days will be greatly appreciated by these. Hotel-keepers especially have reason to thank General Picquart.

THE VALUE OF A WEEK.

But it is above all the peasant and the artisan who will prize the regained week. As M. Clemenceau said in the Senate: "A week, even a day, is important to many; to many, indeed, a week, a day, means daily bread, and not daily bread only, for labours once interrupted are often of such a nature that they cannot be resumed." And the orator went on to say that a reduction of military service would be even more popular than decreased taxation, which without doubt is true. No one unacquainted with French life, especially rural life, can realise to the full the meaning of those "vingt-huit-jours," or the general relief afforded by even a week's remission.

HOW THE FLOWERS CAME TO SCILLY.

The appearance of daffodils on sale in the street is a reminder that barely twenty-five years have elapsed since this romantic industry of the Scilly islanders first became remunerative. Three varieties of narcissus—the Scilly white, the old English daffodil, and Grand Monarque—are indigenous to Scilly; but about 1883 Mr. Dorrien-Smith the lord-proprietor, finding the flowers were a month earlier on his territory than elsewhere, imported large quantities of bulbs from Holland. The annual export of flowers has now risen to nearly a thousand tons. Time brings its revenges, and Holland is now a large importer of bulbs from the Scilly Isles.

FATAL ILLNESSES OF GREAT MEN.

The clinical study of the diseases of great men holds out many attractions that should, the "Hospital" thinks, make it sufficiently interesting for a medical commentator to try his hand at elucidation. Science has not proved whether Milton's blindness was caused by glaucoma or a cataract. Montaigne, in one of his essays, has given a clear and lucid description of his attacks of colic; yet it might be worth while to discuss whether he suffered from biliary or renal lithiasis. Besides these, a vast number of historical characters await an explanation of their diseases, and the obscurities of their clinical histories should afford interesting material for a medico-psychological study. What, for instance, did Schumann, the musician die of! What Mozart whose tragic death is a mystery which has lately exercised the Paris Academy of Medicine? What Charles II and a host of others?

THE DISINFECTION OF BOOKS.

M. Lucas-Championniere recently communicated to the Academy of Medicine a paper by M. Berlioz on the disinfection of books. This, the "Lancet" affirms, is a very difficult thing to do properly. The first methods adopted for the purpose were chemical, but as the results obtained from them were by no means satisfactory, certain physical processes were tried, which were even less promising, as the heat which was employed absolutely ruined the books. M. Berlioz uses a liquid that gives of aldehydes when it evaporates and this is placed in a stove for two hours at the temperature of 95deg. C., together with the books. To avoid accidents the books need only be wrapped in a sheet of paper, and such mishaps are very rare, only one old binding having been slightly damaged. The great advantage of this process is that the books can be disinfected with the leaves unopened and that there need be no anxiety about them.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

During the past few years there has been a marked decline in the number of cases of drunkenness. There were 230,180 in 1903, since which year the decline has been continuous. Judges have often commented upon the close association of crime with intemperance. It is an association, the "Law Journal" points out, that an analysis of the Criminal Statistics brings to light very clearly. To take the three counties in which crime is most prevalent: in London, where 144,975 persons were tried summarily, the number of cases of drunkenness was 50,076; in Lancashire, where 119,284 persons were so tried, there were 37,792 cases of drunkenness; in the West Riding of Yorkshire where the number was 63,622, the cases of drunkenness were 18,414. The most drunken counties, even when due allowance is made for the differences in population, are the most criminal.

MORTALITY AMONG PLAYS.

The results of the present theatrical season in London so far seem to show that the British drama is in rather a bad way, for of eleven new plays produced during the first six weeks of the year six have failed to last as many weeks. And unhappily this is no new experience, since for some time past the failures have enormously outnumbered the successes. Last season was a ruinous one, and the season before was no better. Out of one hundred plays produced or revived (putting aside one-act plays, the ballets, and revues) not more than thirty even paid out-of-pocket expenses; and among the thirty the big "runners" could be counted on the fingers of one hand—that is, barely one play, out of twenty was really successful. As for the seventy that failed to please the public, many of them cost their managers in losses from £5,000 to £10,000 each. One only saw six performances; another, eight; and a third lived ten days, while eighteen others did not survive a month.

EUROPEAN COALITION AGAINST THE GIPSIES.

During the coming summer an international conference is to be held at Berne to formulate a scheme for the expulsion from European countries of the nomad Eastern race known in England as gipsies, and the friends of the Romany are already beginning a defensive campaign. Since their first appearance in Europe at the close of the fourteenth century many repressive laws have been passed with the view of driving them back to India, whence they originally came to escape the oppressions of Tamerlane, but without avail. At present some three-quarters of a million are estimated to be scattered throughout Europe, 20,000, of whom are in Great Britain. Only a minority of the British gipsies, however, remain tent-dwellers, the majority now being "Kairengroes," or house-dwellers.

"PRESENCE-OF-MIND" SMITH.

The victory of Christ Church in the Torpids at Oxford recalls a tragic episode recorded among the earlier rowing annals of the house. Dr. Smith, afterwards Dean of Christ Church, when an undergraduate, went down to Iffley with a friend in a skiff. His companion fell overboard, and caught hold of the skiff, and Smith explained, when he returned alone: "We would both have been drowned bad I not, with great presence of mind, hit him on the head with a boat-hook." He was thenceforward known as "Presence-of-Mind Smith," and the unpleasant sobriquet caused him, when dean, to exchange with Gaisford Dean Smith was a far more capable ruler of Christ Church than his successor, and among the students elected during his brief reign were Gladstone and Canning.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

Both at Portsmouth and Devonport the Commanders-in-Chief are preparing to relinquish their appointments. At the former port, Admiral Sir Day H. Bosanquet, K.C.B., will haul down his flag on the 23rd inst., on reaching the age for retirement, thus breaking the ordinary tenure of this appointment, after only thirteen months' service. The inauguration of Admiral Sir A. D. Fanshawe's command at the senior port will witness a complete change of staff, among the new arrivals being Flag Captain E. Hyde Parker, in place of Flag Captain W. H. Baker-Baker, and Feet Paymaster C. M. Luckham, in succession to Fleet Paymaster E. F. Gipps, as chief of the secretarial staff. At Devonport, Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont is awaiting the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, who is on his way home from Australia, and will take over the command during the second week in April. Sir Wilmot Fawkes is bringing with him Captain Lionel Halsey, who has been his flag captain on the Australia station, and will serve in a similar position at Devonport. An exchange of appointments has also been made, with the approval of the Admiralty, between Paymaster Grenville Miller, who has been secretary to Admiral Fawkes, and Fleet Paymaster F, Harrison Smith, secretary to Admiral Sir H. H. Rawson, G. C. B., Governor of New South Wales. Mr. Harrison Smith is returning to England to become secretary to the new Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, thus bringing him back to the scene of former duties under Admiral Sir E R. Fremantle and Admiral Sir A Fairfax, the latter of whom died during his tenure of the appointment. I hear that on relinquishing his appointment at Devonport, Sir Lewis Beaumont will visit Canada.

THE NORTH SEA EXERCISES.

There is much activity at the Nore in connection with the assembling of ships for the cruise of the fully-manned division of the Home Fleet, together with the Fifth Cruiser Squadron and the Eastern destroyer flotilla. The fact of the small craft being represented practically at full strength suggests that an important feature of the cruise will consist of tests of the system of night defence against torpedo raids, which has of late engaged far more attention than the general public have any conception of. Only a trio of battleships of the Nore Division will take part in the cruise—the "Dreadnought," "Bulwark" and "Majestic"—augmented by the "Caesar" from the Devonport Division, her complement being completed by officers and men from that the "Victorious, which is refitting at Chatham. No substitutes are, however, to be found for the "London" and "Magnificent," which are also in dockyard hands at Chatham. The Fith Cruiser Squadron will be minus its flagship the "Leviathan," refitting at Chatham preparatory to being relieved by the new cruiser "Shannon" early next month. The composition of the fleet is, however, sufficiently representative in all divisions to admit of tactical operations being carried out on an extensive scale, and for subjecting the personnel to a severe test for war training.

EXERCISING TORPEDO CRAFT.

There has been a large number of destroyers assembled on the Eastern Coast, after having completed with coal, stores, and ammunition at their mother ports, ready to carry out exercises under the Commodore (T.) Many of these craft are of the River Class, which have lately changed their armaments by surrendering five 6-pounder guns and receiving three light 12-pounder guns on board to replace them. The decision to make this change, it will be remembered, was taken soon after it was discovered that the Japanese had largely re-armed their destroyers with heavier guns at their secret naval base during the actual operations near Port Arthur. Many of the older craft in the torpedo flotillas are due for reboilering this year, and the Admiralty have declared their intention of carefully surveying the hulls of these vessels before the new wine is put into old bottles, to ascertain if the expenditure would be justified. The constant exercising of the flotillas is absolutely essential to their efficiency, and there should be no limitation in casting from the active line all those boats which are the worse for wear, and whose machinery, as well as boilers, is getting into a rattletrap condition beyond the point at which they can be effectively patched up. The slowest vessel is the speed of a torpedo flotilla, and speed and reliability are indispensable attributes of successful torpedo attack.

COMPARATIVE COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The relative cost of dockyard and contract built ships is brought out in the Navy Estimates as regards the cruisers of the "Warrior" and "Minotaur" classes. Of the former group of four ships which were completed last year, the "Warrior," built at Pembroke Dockyard was the cheapest, having cost £1,186,395, while the figures for the other three are as follow:—"Achilles," (Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne), £1,191,103; "Cochrane" (Fairfield Company, Glasgow), £1,193,121; "Natal" (Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Barrow-in-Furness), £1,218,244. It will be seen, therefore, that the dockyard-built ship was turned out of hand for nearly £5,000 less than the cheapest of the three given out to private firms, and £32,000 below the cost of the dearest, a disparity which seems to call for some explanation. Economical shipbuilding at Pembroke Dockyard is also exemplified in comparison with other Government built ships in the case of the "Minotaurs," the figures being—"Defence" (Pembroke), £1,377,107; "Shannon" (Chatham), £1,423,410; Minotaur" (Devonport), £1,438,065. From these figures it will be seen that the difference in favour of Pembroke Dockyard is £46,303 compared with Chatham and £60,958 in comparison with Devonport. This evidence of cheap construction at the Welsh yard is the more remarkable considering that the establishment is not so well equipped as Devonport and Chatham Dockyards, and is also handicapped in not possessing a large dock or basin to facilitate the progress of work after ships are launched.

MONEY FOR NAVAL WORKS.

It is interesting to note what provision has been made in the Navy Estimates for the coming financial year respecting those two important subjects, the accommodation and storage of submarines, and for providing coaling facilities and fuel storage for the Fleet generally. The amount provided to increase the coaling facilities is £95,000. The original amount asked for was a little over three-quarters of a million sterling, and out of this £610,000 will have been spent by the end of the current month. After next year's expenditure there will remain a further sum of £94,657 to be devoted of this purpose. In the matter of providing accommodation and storage for submarines a sum of £200,000 was originally asked for, and it is estimated that by the 31st inst. £40,000 will have been expended on work in hand. A further £18,000 has been voted for the 1908-9 financial year, leaving £142,000 to be provided by vote or re-vote in future years. The sums expended on accommodation and storage of submarines will have to keep pace with the building programme in this description of craft, and so next year it may be considerably larger. The expenditure for accommodation on shore for boys' training establishments will amount to £1,500 only during the coming financial year, concluding a total expenditure of £145,000; and it may be hoped the bricks and mortar expenditure for increased accommodation ashore has now come to an end.

FLEET REPAIR WORK.

The Admiralty pays a well-deserved compliment to the officers and men engaged in the repairs of the ships of the fleet, when Lord Tweedmouth says in his "statement" that excellent work continues to be done by repair ships and artificers of the fleet. Unquestionably very good work is done by the artificers and artisans of the fleet, under the supervision of expert officers, in correcting small defects which might otherwise develop to such an extent as to necessitate dockyard assistance before the annual refit of their respective ships was due. But notwithstanding this fact, it has been found necessary to make an increased provision of £700,000 for what may be called abnormal repairs during the next financial year. For a long time past it has been pointed out that the repairs of the fleet were falling into arrears, notwithstanding the fact that circular after circular has been issued from Whitehall designed with the object of keeping constant pressure on the captains and executive officers, of the ship, so that ships' artificers might have the last ounce squeezed out of them in keeping pace with defects as they developed. No public acknowledgment has, however, previously been made that large defects were accumulating which would need the effort which is now to be made to overtake them. Better late than never, and if the lesson prevents a similar lapse in future it will have been a salutary one.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates, when closely examined, are not at all an encouraging subject of study. It is true that there is nothing exactly ruthless about them, and that with the reduction of expenditure some wise and necessary increases are made. But the general impression is one of progressive decline. We cannot regard one year with reference only to itself and its immediate predecessor. We must look to tendencies in the past and to the indications of the future. This year the reduction in numbers is 5,000, but since 1905-06 we have lost, or shall have lost before the close of the present financial year, a total of 36,300 officers and men. This is a serious enough matter in itself, but when we take account also of the loss of reserve-making power, it is seen to be a change of the utmost gravity. It is not enough to tell us that the Special Reserve is to be created, because it does not yet exist and, if all accounts and it will be a Reserve which has never served with the colours.

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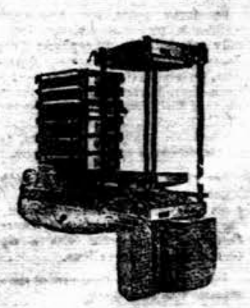

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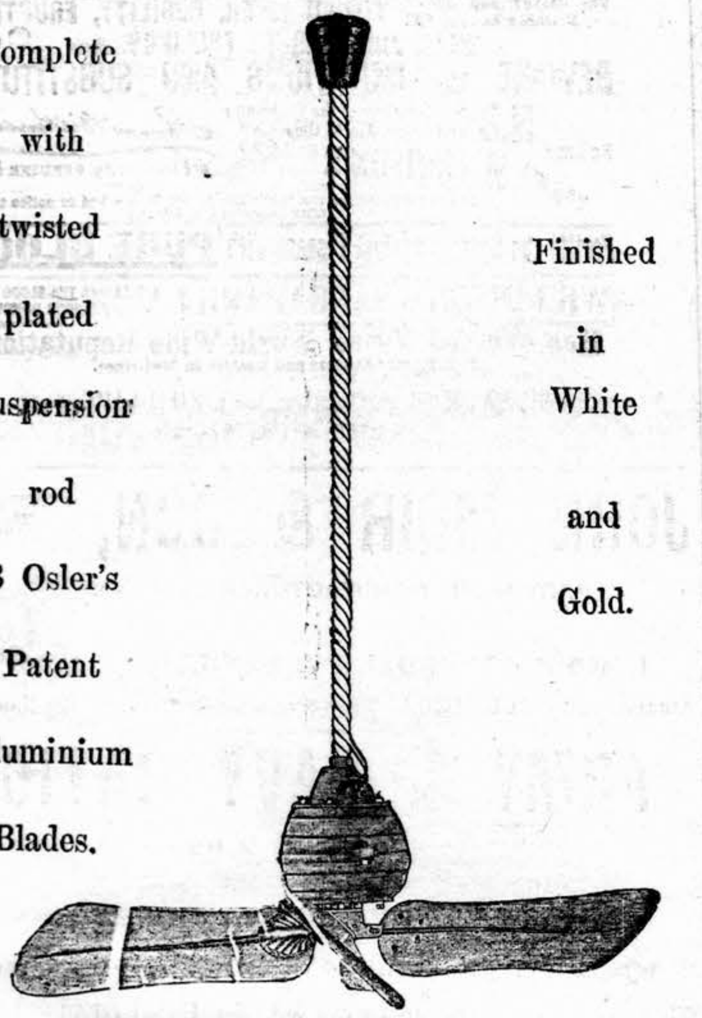

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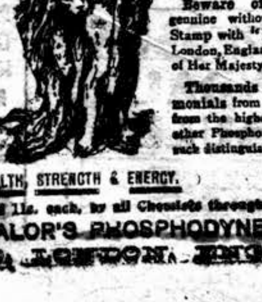

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IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

	Catalogue Price. Rs.	Reduced Price Rs
English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements	85	6
Do. do Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	12
Do. do Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	[illegible]
Do. do Clock do.	165	1
Do. do Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do. do Clock do.	280	224
Do. do Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do. do Clock do.	375	300
Do. do Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do. do Clock do.	485	388

The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

	Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch	Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do. do. Clock (strikers)	" 95	" 76
Do. do. Timepiece, pendulum movement	" 65	" 52
Do. do. Clock do.	" 75	" 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

	Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece	Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do. do. Clock	" 75	" 60

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Guaranteed for three Years.

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It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

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Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** and **Convalescence**, to **young women, children** and **the aged**. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott's of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) **A METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE [illegible] SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
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The modern restorative of the nervous system.
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Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

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